

IT IS INTERESTING.

More So Than the Usual Reports of
Heads of Departments.

GENERAL BISSELL'S SUGGESTIONS

He Attacks Certain Publications
Which Are Mailed

AS MATTER OF THE SECOND CLASS

And Shows How Legitimate Newspapers
and Magazines Could Be Carried
Free by Uncle Sam.

Washington, November 25.—It is seldom that much human interest is found in the pages of the formal annual report of a government officer, but Postmaster General Bissell has succeeded in proving the exception to the rule in his account of the operations of the postoffice department during the past twelve months, which he has just submitted to the president. It contains a number of novel, almost unique, suggestions and recommendations, but these are associated with practical ideas and plans that render them of more than ordinary value and tend to incite deeper study into their scope and worth.

The postal service naturally comes in closer contact with people generally than any other branch of governmental administration, and this fact alone is sufficient to bring general attention to what Mr. Bissell has to say. Combined, however, with the novelty of his suggestions, the thought of progress, which is always associated with the annual report, is overshadowed, and much of importance concerning the branch of the government which acts as the national messenger may be learned without loss of interest.

Bissell's Policy.

The policy which Mr. Bissell has outlined may be briefly given in his own words:

"In general," he says, "I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be done is to revise the law as to second-class mail matter so as to place the postoffice department immediately upon a self-sustaining basis. Second, avoid expensive experiments like the postal express, rural free delivery, etc.; third, develop the postal service on existing lines of administration, viz:

(A)—Extend free delivery in cities that now enjoy it.

(B)—Accord it to towns already entitled to it under the law.

(C)—Quicken railroad transportation.

(D)—Revise and reclassify organization of the railway mail service, and reclassify clerks in postoffices, and

(E)—Provide for district supervision of all postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from the classified service, as recommended in the last annual report."

Two of the novel features to which reference has been made concern a limitation in the broad construction placed on second-class matter and a suggestion as to the selection of the lower grade of postmasters. In the first instance Mr. Bissell puts forward a plan by which legitimate publications of the second-class, such as newspapers and periodicals, may be carried free through the mails, and yet leave the government with a surplus instead of an annual deficiency in the maintenance of the postal service. With reference to the postmasters in the smaller offices Mr. Bissell expresses his willingness to endorse any recommendation or plan which will take their selection, with all the consequent bickerings and jealousies, out of the hands of the postmaster general, and he makes his ideas so broad on this subject as to leave no doubt that he will favor the suggested popular vote as the means out of the difficulty in cases where there is more than one candidate.

A Day's Business.

To show just how vast is the postal service of the United States, Mr. Bissell has taken another novel method. He has secured from his subordinates and incorporated in the report a record of what is actually accomplished in one day, and the table presented gives a better idea of postal business than fuller and more complicated details. This record of an average day's business is as follows: Number of miles post route run, 1,100,000; number of stamps manufactured, 3,300,000; number of envelopes manufactured, 1,800,000; number of postal cards manufactured, 1,500,000; number of pieces mailed, 15,700,000; number of letters mailed, 7,400,000; number of pieces of mail matter distributed and redistributed by railway postal clerks, 27,000,000; number of pieces handled in dead letter office, 24,000; daily transactions in money order business, \$1,000,000; daily expenses, \$231,100.

The deficiency in postal revenues ended June 30, 1894, was \$2,243,863. The total revenue derived was \$75,000,477, and the expenditures \$84,244,414. For the current fiscal year Mr. Bissell estimates that the expenditures will amount to \$80,299,485, leaving the estimated deficiency of \$5,299,008, and his estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, places expenditures at \$91,069,283 and the deficiency at only \$4,151,576.

According to Mr. Bissell's showing, the deficiency for the last fiscal year would have been much larger if the department had not curtailed the expenses. This was accomplished, however, without any detriment to the postal service, for, as Mr. Bissell says, the postoffice establishment "cannot and should not stop to consider little economies" on account of its duties and obligations to the public, "but must needs exert itself to the utmost to secure the best possible result in the way of celerity, accuracy and security in the dispatch of the mail, and without sparing any reasonable expenditure in that behalf." And to this he adds: "The complications arising from the railroad strikes of the year served only to emphasize the wisdom of this policy."

Some of the Abuses.

The most important topic in the report is treated under the explanatory caption of "abuses connected with second-class matter." Mr. Bissell states that, without reserve, advertisers, book publishers and others have taken advantage of the broad construction of what constitutes matter of the second class by sending out their advertisements and publications under the technical disguise of newspapers and periodicals, and have thus secured the benefit of the lower rate of postage. He has discovered that the abuse has grown so great that it now costs the government eight times as much to carry second-class matter as the revenue derived from it. The volume of second-class business grew from 143,000,000 pounds in 1883 to 256,000,000 pounds

in 1893, more than doubling in six years. "Of course," says Mr. Bissell, "no one can believe or such an increase is legitimate," and he adds that it is estimated that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, out of about 451,000,000 pounds of mail matter of all classes carried 256,000,000 pounds of second-class matter, and the second-class rates, leaving a net loss to the government in its transportation of \$5,973,000.

"This calculation," the postmaster general says, "applies to transportation. The separate cost of distribution and delivery I will not attempt to estimate, but any one can see that these items of expenditure would largely swell the loss." "I do not advocate a change of rates now upon legitimate newspapers and periodicals or magazines. My purpose is to urge the withdrawal of low postage rates from the large class of pretended periodicals that are now improperly enjoying them; not only on account of the inherent propriety of that course, but because I am almost hopeless of ever seeing the financial condition of the department properly established until such withdrawal is brought about."

So-Called Serials.

In defining some of the publications that secure the benefit of second-class rates, the postmaster general does not mince his words. He says: "The most conspicuous class of these pretended periodicals are what are now generally known as serial paper-covered books. They are in no sense serial, however, except in name, being usually given some formal title, such as 'The Detective Library,' 'The Pictorial Series,' 'The Detective Library,' or some other title of like character. They are nothing but books, pure and simple, and many of them very trashy books at that, each one distinct in itself, the 'serial' never being devoted to anything in particular, having few subscribers, and with no real subscription price, except a nominal one, for not one man in a hundred ever buys any of these books except as he would buy any other books. They, in fact, differ in no respect from other books except to a large extent in the lack of literary merit and in having always paper covers. To call these publications periodicals, although the attorney general has held that they are, is a gross misstatement of the facts. I have, however, insisted upon this claim before committees of congress—is an utter absurdity. They possess not one of the characteristics prescribed by law for the ascertainment of second-class matter."

"It may be pertinently asked, why, then, are they permitted to enjoy second-class privileges? The answer to this is that, in the case of a questionable publication, having some of the features of a periodical, the attorney general of the United States gave an opinion, in passing upon its classification, which opened the door to the admission of other publications still more questionable. Until, little by little, precedents were established under which the entire class now under consideration was eventually let in. And the field is still widening."

"Still another thing is not merely a wrong to the government, and to the senders of other classes of mail matter, which, producing a surplus of revenue, are thus unduly taxed, but it is a wrong to the publishers of other books, and, I believe, a sort of debasement of the nation's literature."

Another class of publications which Mr. Bissell would exclude from the benefits of second-class rates is what he calls the "house organ." This is a publication devoted mainly to advertising some mercantile, manufacturing or other establishment, but purporting to be devoted to trade, claiming bona fide lists of subscribers, and nominally conforming to all the requirements of the second class. Still another objectionable publication is the "bogus trade paper," consisting of a lot of advertising circulars, with a little worthless literary matter thrown in here and there to give the thing the semblance of genuineness. "In the liberal privilege accorded in the mailing of sample copies of second-class matter Mr. Bissell finds an additional abuse. Sample copies are transmitted free through the mails, and he says this practice would be a premium to worthless advertising sheets and for this reason he is inclined to think that the publishers of meritorious trade papers would be glad to have the sample copy privilege totally withdrawn."

During the last six years the postoffice department has accepted for entry 24,304 new publications purporting to be of the second class. According to a prominent newspaper director, not less than 10,000 newspapers and periodicals during the same time was 3,747 or 15 per cent of the number of entries. Commenting on these figures, the postmaster general says: "Assuming the direct cost of statement to be correct, it appears that about 85 per cent of the periodicals entered through the department are ephemeral; that is to say, after serving the temporary purpose of existence, perhaps, however, to reap when occasion shall again arise. While they apparently complied with statutory requirements sufficiently to secure admission to the mails as second-class matter, it is reasonable to assume that their circulation, when in existence, consisted mainly of sample copies. There is also reason to believe that some of them developed into 'house organs,' and were circulated as such as long as it served the interests of the publishers, or until their true character was detected by the department."

Newspapers Free in Mails.

Mr. Bissell also states that so far the publications of fraternal, scientific, educational, trade, professional, literary and historical organizations, admitted to the privileges of second-class matter under the act of July 16, 1894, are almost wholly of a mere advertising character and are, therefore, not entitled to the special rate of postage. He suggests that an exceptional privilege should be given.

It is in the concluding paragraphs on this topic of second-class matter that Mr. Bissell makes a suggestion of great interest, particularly to publishers and readers of legitimate newspapers and periodicals. This is what he says:

"If it be the policy of the congress to continue the privileges on second-class rates to benevolent fraternal societies, then the remedy I would suggest would be amendment of the law limiting this rate to them and to legitimate newspapers and legitimate periodicals or magazines. I believe that one year's experience under such limitations with the frauds and abuses checked, would demonstrate that we have already reached the time and conditions when all such legitimate newspapers and periodicals or magazines may be transmitted through the mails from publishers into the hands of subscribers free of any cost."

Mr. Bissell makes a strong argument for civil service reform in the postoffice department. He contends that it should be extended wherever practicable, that unprecedented efficiency has been attained through its workings, and that it is a stimulus to the best work. He presents facts and figures to prove these assertions. As a more radical extension, Mr. Bissell suggests that the lower grade—the fourth class—of postmasters might be included within the benefits of the civil service law.

Over a Game of Cards.

Lyons, Ga., November 25.—(Special.)—John Wesley and Bud Crowley both killed Curtis Simmons today at Appleton, a station above here, over a game of cards. Wesley and Crowley are laborers on the Lyons turpentine company's farm. Wesley has been arrested.

FIGHT AT A CHURCH,

During Which One Man is Killed and
Another One is Wounded.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH A MAN

Whom the Officers Wanted for a

Murder Committed by Him.

HE GETS HIS HAND ON A PISTOL

And Shoots at One of the Officers, Whereupon He Is Shot Dead—Intense Excitement—Several Women Faint.

Memphis, Tenn., November 25.—A fight occurred at a church near Carrollton, Miss., today between officers and a murderer, and as a result one man is dead and two others wounded. B. F. Chalmers, the marshal of Carrollton, and D. C. Brewer, a deputy sheriff, left today for Enon church, ten miles south of Carrollton, to arrest Claude E. Moss, who is charged with murder at Monticello, Drew county, Arkansas, and who had been a fugitive from justice for more than a year. Governor Stone had honored the requisition of the governor of Arkansas and had ordered the sheriff of Carroll county to arrest Moss and deliver him to the Arkansas officials. The officers learning that Moss, who had recently grown bold, would probably attend church at Enon today, left for that point and reached the church just as the minister was beginning service. Moss and his companions were standing near the church door when Chalmers and Brewer appeared. Moss threw his hand to his hip pocket as if to draw his pistol, when Chalmers grabbed his hands, and Brewer also grabbed him. Moss, being a stout young man, resisted the officers, when both officers pulled their pistols. They scuffled with Moss until they reached the church door, thirty feet away, when Moss had succeeded in wrenching Brewer's pistol from his hand, and fired it once at Chalmers, but Brewer knocked the pistol up and caught the bullet in his arm, inflicting a serious wound. He then rammed Brewer's pistol into Chalmers' breast and pulled the trigger again, and again, but Brewer's hand caught the trigger and the pistol only snapped. By this time Chalmers had secured his pistol from Moss's grasp and fired six bullets into Moss, killing him almost instantly. There was intense excitement at the church and scores of women fainted.

SENATOR WALSH INTERVIEWED

As to the Cause of the Decreased Democratic Vote.

New York, November 25.—Senator Patrick Walsh, of Georgia, was at the Astor house today.

"What was the cause of the decreased democratic pluralities in the south?" he was asked by a reporter.

"Five-cent cotton, I reckon," he replied. "The figures in some of the states, in fact, in many, both north and south," he continued, "show that the actual decrease of democratic vote this year was not so great as was the decrease in the republican vote in 1890. The figures show that in many, or most of the states, the changes were brought about, not because the republican ticket, but because democrats stayed away from the polls. At the same time, the result was an overwhelming change. I think this shows with great force that there is always the count, try an individual vote which is sufficient to change the result all over the country. Take the result in New York. There are as many democrats in this state as there were two years ago, but there are peculiar conditions and unusual influences. I believe the work of the Lexow committee had an effect, not only all over this state, but in many other parts of the country. The exposures made of the Tweed scandal twenty years ago have had a far-reaching effect on the party with which Tammany was allied."

"What will become of bills providing for free sugar, free iron, etc., to be enacted at the next session of congress?" he was asked by the reporter.

"I have heard nothing of them with any senators on this subject, and I do not know what their disposition is. I can only say that for myself I would be willing to vote for a bill providing for free coal, free sugar and free iron, and I do not know whether these bills will be considered."

"How do the people of the south regard the recent bond issue?"

"They are not in favor of it in my state," he said. "The senator answered."

"What do they want?" Mr. Walsh was asked.

"What they want," said he, thoughtfully, "is 10-cent cotton, or possibly 15-cent cotton."

DEATH OF BISHOP HOWE.

He Dies at His Home in Charleston Yesterday.

Charleston, S. C., November 25.—Bishop W. B. W. Howe, of the Episcopal diocese of South Carolina, died at his home in this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Bishop Howe was disabled by paralysis about two years ago and at the diocesan convention in the spring of 1893, the Rev. Ellison Capers was elected as assistant bishop, and by Bishop Howe's death becomes the bishop of the diocese.

AFTER THE BALL.

How the Injured in Saturday's "Scrap" Are Getting Along.

New Haven, Conn., November 25.—Fred T. Murphy, the Yale football player who was knocked insensible in the game against Harvard yesterday, returned to the city tonight in good condition. He will suffer no permanent effect whatever from the encounter with Mackie's boot, and will play with Yale in the annual game with the Princeton team next Saturday. Murphy's body bears no visible marks of the desperate conflict from which he was taken unconscious, and he himself laughs at his experience, terming it trifling in the extreme. Butterworth's injury will also be hardly more serious. He had his lacerated optic dressed tonight by a New York physician and expects to be in playing trim by Wednesday. Jerrens is not likely to be in playing trim for some time, from the effects of a blow on the stomach, but his injury is not serious.

Harvard Men Sore.

Cambridge, Mass., November 25.—Harvard men are feeling rather nettled tonight over the result of yesterday's game. The men feel that the Harvard team outplayed the Yale team, and but for "that Yale luck" and Umpire Bovard's decisions, the victory would be where it rightly belongs.

Dr. Brooks, the Harvard head coach, said tonight that the reports of injuries to Harvard players were greatly exaggerated. Brew-

er's leg is badly swollen, but not much more so than it would have been from daily practice. Wrightington's collar bone was not broken but just dislocated. Hollowell's nose is badly swollen, but that is the only injury he sustained. He and Wrightington will not play in the Pennsylvania game.

PLAYED FOR THE 11 AND 12

Worcester, Mass., November 25.—Daniel McTiernan, aged fourteen, while playing football yesterday was fallen upon by one of his companions. He went home feeling dizzy. When his father went to call him this morning he was dead.

SAYS HE WAS DECEASED.

Martin Contests Lockhart's Seat—North Carolina News.

Raleigh, N. C., November 25.—(Special.)—Martin, popular nominee for congress in the sixth district, claims that he was defrauded of 2,100 votes in three counties. He therefore contests Lockhart's seat and has employed Daniel Russell as his attorney. Martin feels no alarm and says his election was entirely fair.

The Associated Press special sent out to Saturday's papers that W. S. O'B. Robinson, judge-elect in this district, is the first Roman Catholic elected a judge in North Carolina, is erroneous. The famous judges, Gaston and Manly, of the supreme court, were Catholics, as were, also some superior court judges.

Senator Jarvis is here, the guest of Governor Carr, and leaves for Washington next Saturday. He says he is the same devoted friend to silver and will seize every opportunity to use the remonstrance. He does not expect any financial reform legislation will be accomplished at the short session, as he thinks the republicans will block it.

At Washington today Bishop Wilson dedicated one of the finest Methodist churches in the state. A great number of preachers of that church attended.

The Raleigh Electric Railway Company will be the first mortgage bond for the purpose of increasing its equipment and putting in an incandescent system of lighting.

BASEBALL MEN.

They Will Meet Tomorrow in Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., November 25.—(Special.)—A meeting of southern baseball men will be held here tomorrow to organize the Central League. Atlanta will be the southern limit and Evansville or Springfield the northern limit.

The league will be geographically well situated and in five of the cities Sunday ball can be played. Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Evansville, Terre Haute, Lexington, Ky., and Springfield, Ill., will be represented and Decatur, Ill., and Paducah, Ky., will be expected. The league will be organized by W. H. Stallings, Jr., for Evansville; A. S. McFarland, for Lexington; Messrs. Armour and Rogers, for Memphis; Messrs. Weaver, McFarland and Rogers, for Nashville, Tenn. Each city claims eight or nine players of local backing and the promise is made of the best ball ever played in the section.

KNOCKED FROM THE BRIDGE.

Three Persons Struck by a Train and Killed.

Cumberland, Md., November 25.—This morning at 9 o'clock a terrible accident occurred at Green Spring, Va., eighteen miles from Baltimore. A passenger train, carrying 100 passengers, was crossing the bridge over the river when it struck a carload of lumber. The car was thrown into the river and the train stopped. Three persons were killed and many were injured. The cause of the accident was the failure of the bridge to support the weight of the train.

OMAHA'S VOTE AT LAST.

Holcombe Elected by Over Three Thousand Majority.

Omaha, Neb., November 25.—(Special.)—The official returns have finally been received by the state officials. Holcombe, has for governor a plurality of 3,292 over the republican ticket. The rest of the republican state ticket is elected by from 11,905 to 27,112 plurality. Strode, Mercer, Melickjohn, Hainer and Andrews, republicans, are elected congressmen by pluralities ranging from 89 for Andrews, 5,435 for Strode, Kem, populist-democrat, is elected in the sixth by 2,401. The legislature, on joint ballot, ensuring a republican successor to Senator Manderson.

AGAINST THE TAXES.

Italian Peasants Attack the Town Hall in Alatri.

Rome, November 25.—Some 90 peasants attacked the town hall in Alatri, near Rome, yesterday shouting that they would pay no taxes. The police, to frighten them, fired in the air. They were beaten and driven from the town. The peasants threw stones through the windows. Eventually troops dispersed the mob.

MARION NEARLY DESTROYED.

Flames Consumed Nearly Every Building in the Town.

Asheville, N. C., November 25.—Thirty-one houses and every store but one at Marion, N. C., were destroyed by fire this morning. Estimated loss \$125,000; insurance small. The flames started in a building next to the jail. Twenty-eight prisoners were removed in safety. The town had no fire apparatus. Marion is forty miles east of this city.

Clemency on the Wedding Day.

St. Petersburg, November 25.—On his wedding day the czar will issue remissions admitting arrests of taxes and some sentences, and recording other acts of clemency. When he received the ministers yesterday he welcomed M. de Giers, of the foreign office, with special courtesy and cordiality, saying that he hoped they would work together for a long time.

Earthquakes in Sicily.

Palermo, November 25.—Severe earthquakes shook the small villages of Sicily today. The small villages of Sciacca, Campli, Milia, Acquacalda and San Roberto were destroyed. The homeless inhabitants have camped in the fields.

An Exiled Deputy.

Rome, November 25.—The socialist deputy, Ferri, has been expelled from the chamber of deputies for belonging to a revolutionary society. Several other deputies will probably be prosecuted.

Snow Storm in Austria.

Vienna, November 25.—A snow storm dampened the ardor of the suffrage demonstration today. Groups of workmen paraded the Ringstrasse shouting for universal suffrage. Most persons not directly interested in the agitation remained indoors.

AFRAID OF A REBUFF

Emperor William Does Not Send a
Formal Invitation,

BUT A MESSENGER TO BISMARCK

The Emperor Would Like to See the

Prince at the Inauguration

OF THE NEW REICHSTAG BUILDING

Preparations to Celebrate Bismarck's
Birthday—Hohenlohe and the Clerical—Foreign News in General.

Berlin, November 25.—The emperor has caused Prince Hohenlohe to let Bismarck know that his presence would be very welcome at the inauguration of the new reichstag building on December 5th. The person carrying the message to Bismarck intimated that the emperor had refrained from sending a formal invitation merely because he was not sure how Bismarck would take it. If Bismarck should refuse the invitation, even on the valid ground of his wife's illness, it was said the general opinion would be that the emperor had been rebuffed, and this was to be avoided. As yet no reply to these overtures has come from Bismarck.

Dr. Schweninger has been in Berlin since Wednesday attending the Princess Bismarck, whose illness still prevents the family's return to Friedrichsruhe. Considering the adverse circumstances at home, besides the raw air and fickle winds of the last two weeks, the prince is doing well. His intimate friends say that his health is excellent and his interest in politics is unabated. He watches with intense expectancy the development of Prince Hohenlohe's policy. In his opinion this policy to be successful must be guided along the old lines. Neither he nor Count Herbert Bismarck is known to have anticipated Hohenlohe's acts with a word of hostility. Count Herbert, moreover, has disavowed explicitly the "interview" published by The Pall Mall Gazette. He never saw a Pall Mall Gazette reporter, he says, and never accorded such an interview to anybody.

Bismarck's Birthday.

The preparations to celebrate Bismarck's eightieth birthday are pressed forward with energy. Birthday committees are forming throughout the empire. In Wurzburg, Munich, Augsburg, Heidelberg, Jena and Stuttgart the deputations have been appointed. The rural villages of Suedbia will send a deputation headed by Burgmaster von Fischer.

The tide of opposition to the new repressive measure has grown so strong that the defeat of the government seems probable and the prospective dissolution is already a leading topic. Although the exact scope of the proposals has not been revealed, enough is known to stir antagonism in unexpected quarters. The Rhineland clericals have joined the Bavarians in their protest against giving police and judges discretion.

any powers. Of the whole clerical party only the Prussian Catholics of a strongly conservative bias seem inclined to help the government. As the combined vote of the clerical majority, the radicals and the social democrats would defeat the government, a crisis is deemed inevitable. The high tariff concessions make the most of the situation to claim their pound of flesh. The agrarian Deutsche Tagesblatt Zeitung warns the government not to risk an election before giving a clear and binding declaration of its attitude towards the agricultural agitators. "We are convinced," it says, "that the demands of the conservative land owners will prove a great factor in any election. The ministers make a great mistake if they believe the campaign can be fought with only the battle cry: 'Down with the revolution!'"

The paper here reveals the latest agrarian scheme. The agrarians will enter the new reichstag building as the advocates of a political deal in which they plan to sell their support of the repressive law for government concessions to the grain growers. Since the clericals in south and west Germany have declared against the repressive law, the value of agrarian votes has risen, and the agrarian deputies feel that they have the cabinet in a close corner.

May Bargain with Them.

Meantime the clericals may not prove so irreconcilable as they seem. Hohenlohe has their good will and he may strike a bargain by promising the return of the Jesuit school, at the same time conceding a few minor points in the anti-revolutionary movement. How far Hohenlohe can go in weakening the Catholic opposition remains to be seen. In any event, the fate of the bill will be known probably within two weeks after the reopening of the reichstag.

The national liberal newspapers, despite their repugnance toward the repressive law, admit that the government can rely upon the docility of their party. The conservatives alone hall the return to the repressive system as an unmixed good. The semi-official press has thrown out some hints that something may be conceded to the agrarian agitators, but no further protection of the sugar interests is probable despite the outcry of the Kreuz Zeitung in behalf of the beet sugar men. The Kreuz Zeitung also suggests that Dr. Miquel's new tobacco tax be replaced with an increased duty on beer. The budget scheme is still indefinite, as the new ministry has not found time to debate Dr. Miquel's plans.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg ridicule the reports of an Anglo-Russian alliance on the basis of the free passage of the straits, mutual action of the far east, and the negotiations in progress between the two governments relate solely, it is said, to a more accurate delimitation of the Afghan frontier. The settlement of the Panir question has been effected, and the protocol has been signed. The entente covers also the succession to the throne of Afghanistan, in which Russia has pledged herself not to intervene. This is a practical gain for England, as it relieves her of fear of the Afghan pretender, who now will be little more than a subsidized refugee. These matters do not concern Germany, and their settlement causes neither satisfaction nor regret here. Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador to Germany, has not returned to Berlin, although the reports of his recall have been denied.

The German government has the best reason to know that the relations between Germany and Russia are growing more friendly than ever. If the sudden Anglo-Russian cordiality causes regret anywhere, it is in France. The German press predicts, however, that the cordiality will soon cool, as England and Russia are natural enemies, with numerous interests that cannot be harmonized. In Berlin everybody echoes The Koelische Zeitung's warning to Lord Rosebery not to alienate

Germany's regard by extending England's colonial game of grab.

A Little Family Row.

The removal of the Grand Duke Vladimir from St. Petersburg to the Caucasus is regarded as the result of a family squabble. The grand duke's wife, a Mecklenburg princess, never embraced the orthodox Greek faith, and she reproached the Prince Alex. with Protestant energy for anathematizing her religion. The scene between the two jarred the whole imperial circle. There was a prospect of further unpleasantness if the grand duchess should remain at court, so the czar arranged to keep her and her husband at a distance.

Polish hopes of General Gourko's recall to St. Petersburg seem doomed, as Boniawski, chief of the Warsaw bureau, has been retired to make way for Gourko's son. The change is regarded as an indication that, far from being shaken, Gourko is stronger upon every point of the appointment of a committee to control issues of loans. It recommends the issuing of loans through firms held responsible for three years, and advocates the formation of a general court of control or discipline on every bourse. The memorial has been commended generally by business men.

The Farmers' Alliance of east Prussia has petitioned Freiherr von Hammerstein for the expulsion of Russian cotton growers from the Baltic ports and markets. The foreigners are said to be mostly Hebrews, who conspire to undersell the Germans and ruin them by dishonest practices.

Quarrels Between Socialists.

The quarrels of the social democratic leaders are without end. Herr von Vollmar, the south German champion, closed yesterday a series of articles denouncing August Bebel and urging the need of party unity. The social democracy, he said, must rely upon principles and not upon the tactics of an agitation controlled by a despotic executive and enforced uniformity of utterance were opposed to the spirit of the party. Both were begotten of the Prussian drill-sergeant methods, which had made Prussia a rule throughout Germany. Bebel deserved censure trying to thrust such an organization upon the party. The Bavarian social democrats would not secede if moderate councils should prevail in the party. That the Bavarians desired an open rupture was an illusion of Bebel's feverish mind.

The Hanoverian socialists have joined in the cry against Bebel. Their organ, The Volkszeitung, says that if he refuses to subordinate himself to the discipline of the party, he must be thrown out, as was Dr. Ruedt.

In official circles full credit is given the report that the czar will visit Emperors William and Francis Joseph in the near future.

Baron Kiderlen-Waechter, who was condemned to four months confinement in a fortress because he fought a duel with Dr. Postorff, of the Kladderadatsch, has been released from Ehrenbreitstein. Bebel's rule had throughout Germany. Bebel deserved censure trying to thrust such an organization upon the party. The Bavarian social democrats would not secede if moderate councils should prevail in the party. That the Bavarians desired an open rupture was an illusion of Bebel's feverish mind.

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The American consular reports for October have been received from Bremen, Munich, Kiel and Nuremberg. The increase of trade over October, 1893, is shown. The woolen manufacturers, especially the Berlin cloak makers, are preparing for a great increase of exports to the United States next spring.

GENERAL OYAMA'S REPORT

Of the Capture of Port Arthur—Loss in Killed and Wounded.

Tokio, November 25.—General Oyama, in command of the Japanese forces, reports from Port Arthur, under date of November 23, that on the 21st the Japanese forces attacked the forts near that place. The right division of the army stormed and captured the fort to the westward, with its artillery and parade grounds, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and then advanced in the direction of Port Arthur, storming and capturing the Kokinart fort en route. In the meantime the left division stormed and captured the forts to the southeast. On the 22d all the other forts were captured.

The enemy fought bravely throughout. The Japanese loss in killed and wounded was not exceed 200, while the number of Chinese killed, wounded and taken prisoners is not yet known. The Japanese captured a great quantity of ammunition and other materials, as well as many cannon. The Chinese forces numbered over 20,000.

Another Account.

London, November 25.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Central News sends this dispatch:

"Marshal Oyama had approached Port Arthur steadily for two weeks with his armies in two divisions. Passage was slow and difficult, as the roads, where there were any, were poor, and the artillery could be brought forward only after the prisoners had prepared the way. The villages were almost empty of supplies. Many of them had been plundered bare by the Chinese."

"Skirmishing began on November 11th. Every fort had heavy artillery, which was used with effect. The large Krupp guns at Hokinsan, apparently were served by skilled artillerymen, and were especially destructive. On the evening of the 21st, the Chinese still held eight or nine redoubts on the coast and had twenty guns in working order. The Japanese bivouacked on the hills. Early on the morning of the 22d they began storming the redoubts. They captured Fort Laocun after a sharp fight. The other positions were taken

MONK'S CHARGES.

Macon's Sensational Preacher Attacks the Society Women,

SAYING THEY BET AT THE RECENT RACES

And Rode Through the Streets with Their Winnings Pinned to their Dresses. Other Macon News and Gossip.

Macon, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Macon is all agog today over the sermon preached at the Macon street church this morning by Rev. Alonzo Monk. Dr. Monk ripped society up the back. He said Macon was indeed a sports town. Society ladies went to the races at the recent Dixie fair daily and bet heavily. Not being satisfied with the disgrace of attending races and betting, they flaunted the money they had won in \$5 and \$10 bills pinned on the lapels of their coats. "They actually drove in their carriages through the streets with their winnings," thus declared, he exclaimed. "They were your bantams, and if you are doubtful I can call their names, the street and number of their houses."

"I am told that some of the leading women of Macon, daughters and daughters-in-law, turn themselves into barmaids in their houses, serving drinks to young men from punch bowls. What young man could resist drink when served by women who had made it with their own hands?"

Dr. Monk stated that he had information that Macon society women drank until they were drunk in their own homes.

He had been told that a certain man had told that Dr. Monk only told the stories to create a sensation. Hence the doctor struck an athletic pose, slapped his fists and said:

"Let the man come up and tell me to my face that I am not telling the truth and I will give the dentist a job."

Dr. Monk paid his respects to ladies who give euchre and other card parties. He called it plain gambling. He said Macon was the vilest town in the south and that it is the seat of rottenness.

He showed how the great midway place had been received here with open arms. It went to Montgomery and remained but there was no more to be seen out of town. What did it do? It straightway returned to Macon and the managers said this was the best town in the south and that their dances were highly appreciated here.

Dr. Monk at Night.

Five hundred people were turned away from Dr. Monk's church tonight. His sermon was most sensational, saying that the average member of Macon society had bar attachments was a barkeeper, and that club bars had no more right to remain open on the Sabbath than city barrooms. He had a list of names of people who he says have registered illegally by using the names of others to draw their own conclusions. He advocated a standard of morality between men and women, saying that young men attended brothels and were received with open arms by society ladies, but that a poor woman who had fallen was kicked further down. He said the grand jury would take up seven men who were charged with illegal voting, and he said that the grand jury would take up seven men who were charged with illegal voting, and he said that the grand jury would take up seven men who were charged with illegal voting.

He said Mayor Horne told him he had charge of the police, and as Chief Butler said orders to protect a certain house came from the boss, the bosses' people could draw their own conclusions. He advocated a standard of morality between men and women, saying that young men attended brothels and were received with open arms by society ladies, but that a poor woman who had fallen was kicked further down. He said the grand jury would take up seven men who were charged with illegal voting, and he said that the grand jury would take up seven men who were charged with illegal voting.

Found Dead in the Woods. Robert Horne, a fourteen-year-old boy formerly a Western Union messenger, was today found two miles south of the city in the woods dead. He was found with a load of bird shot. Horne left Macon Saturday morning with a party of friends on a hunt. In the afternoon, they say, he was lost and nothing was heard of him until the body was found. The boys who were along deny any knowledge of the killing. The case is being investigated.

Illegal Registering Charged. Members of the Good Government Club charge today that illegal registering was done at the city hall yesterday and that it will be carried over to the grand jury next week and that they would see that every one who has not been here that proper length of time is made to suffer. In an interview with a member of the club tonight, he said: "It is this way: There are about 250 men here at work on the sewers who have not been in this town for a long time. They are being registered with a view of defeating the good government movement. Detectives have been employed to look up men who are not friends to good government, their taxes are being paid, and they are being registered with a view of defeating the good government movement. Detectives have been employed to look up men who are not friends to good government, their taxes are being paid, and they are being registered with a view of defeating the good government movement."

SENTENCED TO THE SCAFFOLD.

Henry Archer Convicted of the Murder of John A. Jackson.

Savannah, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Henry Archer, the negro charged with the murder of John A. Jackson at Oliver, in this county, on the night of July 15th last, was tried before the superior court yesterday. The defendant having no counsel to represent him, T. S. Morgan, of Savannah, and Judge H. C. Kittles, of Savannah, were appointed to take charge of his case. The prosecution was conducted by the solicitor general, Judge Griggs and Messrs. Oliver & Overstreet. The case consumed the whole day. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but was very strong and convincing. The jury were out only about half an hour and brought in a verdict of guilty, without any recommendation to mercy. This morning Archer was sentenced by Judge Gamble to be hanged in private on the 11th day of next January. He was not visibly affected, and in a statement made at the time, attempted to put the crime off upon a couple of other negroes.

The crime for which he will soon pay the penalty with his life was the most shocking that has ever occurred in our county. On the night of May 15th last, in the town of Oliver, on the Central railroad, Mr. John A. Jackson, a young man honored and respected by all who knew him, was foully murdered while asleep in a room above his store. The dead was done with a blacksmith's hammer, which was found near the floor near by covered with blood. Mr. Jackson's trunk was rifled, about \$40 being taken, and his pistol was also stolen. A number of parties were arrested and then turned loose, no evidence being found against them. At last it was discovered that the negro Henry Archer had given a negro in Bulloch county a pistol answering to the description of the one taken from the murdered man's room. Archer was arrested and many other strong links of evidence were discovered, forming a circumstantial chain which has proven him undoubtedly the guilty man.

Gold in the Ground There. Dallas, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—That there are valuable gold mines in this county there can be but little doubt. There have been thousands of dollars mined on Burnt Hickory ridge since the county was first settled by the white people. Many have made good wages digging for them, merely working the surface; and evidently by the aid of modern machinery,

backed by capital good money could be made there mining. Mr. W. L. Cochran was in town Tuesday, and extended to which weighed in 1500 grains. The nugget was found by a Mr. Beard. Mr. Cochran says that his brother obtained the nugget from the precious metal in a spot not much larger than a nail keg, and nearly as smooth. There is evidently rich veins running through that part of the county, which will some day be worked at a good profit.

A NOVEL VERDICT.

How a Georgia Jury Settled and Unsettled a Hog Stealing Case.

Valdosta, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Mr. Alex Keel prosecuted Handy Jones for stealing a hog. Being a felony it had to be tried in the superior court. After a patient hearing and thorough sifting of the case pro and con by the lawyers on either side, the jury went out about night for a verdict, but it did not come as easily as some expected. It hung fire. It was another case of eleven obstinate jurors—no rumor says. About midnight, however, the following was agreed upon by the twelve and duly reduced to writing:

"We, the jury, after mature deliberation and careful forethought, do decide in this case of the State vs. Handy Jones, charged with the crime of hog stealing, to render this, our verdict, viz: That if the said hog still be enjoying the privileges of living on this terrestrial globe, the said Handy Jones do support the pigs of said sow, before or after this verdict."

The bailiff, however, vetoed the verdict, and the jury retired again. About 2 o'clock the following was unanimously agreed upon and submitted to writing:

"We, the jury, in the case of the State vs. Handy Jones, charged with the crime of hog stealing, realizing fully the enormity of such crime, have deliberated the matter carefully and without any undue haste, and beg to submit this our preamble in the case:

"It resolved first, There is a question in our minds as to whether or not there was any hog in the case.

"We doubt if there was a negro in the case.

"We are at loss to account for the strange reaction between the hog and the spoken of by Mr. Keel and the one talked about by Handy Jones, et al., and are almost forced to believe twins were born."

"We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion of the attorneys in the case to produce the hog in question and obtain from her the information we desire, to make up a verdict."

These preambles and resolutions got no further than the door, and the judge vetoed on the ground that the judge was asleep, and to arouse him at that inhuman hour might result in a serious case of indigestion. They might have to breakfast with Dave Stephens across the street for contempt, and the judge would have to pay the juror's pockets. But at daylight they agreed to disagree finally and for all time, and the case was adjourned to the next day.

So Alex Keel, Handy Jones and the spotted pig will figure again in the next court.

TERRELL SUPERIOR COURT.

Business Before It Last Week—A City Court.

Dawson, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—The first week of Terrell superior court has resulted in the disposition of a large amount of civil business and Judge Griggs, who has presided, during the session, has sustained his well-earned reputation for dispatching the business of the court.

One of the cases involving vast interests was that of numerous creditors against J. M. Mercer & Co., of Macon, Ga., who were embarrassed by reason of financial depression and low prices of cotton. The liabilities exceed \$100,000, with a large amount of assets, the exact amount not known.

Griggs appointed Messrs. A. J. Carver and O. B. Stevens as receivers. The attorneys of the defendant excepted to Judge Griggs's decision and have taken the case for review to the supreme court.

Judge Griggs and Judge John L. Hardman presided at Macon, while Judge Hardman will hold court in Dawson, so as to reside in disqualifying criminal cases, Judge Griggs having formerly been solicitor general.

The criminal docket will doubtless engage the time of the court all during the week, as there are several murder cases to be disposed of and a large number of prisoners are in jail awaiting trial.

It is believed that the present grand jury will recommend the establishment of a city court for Terrell county and the same will be a wise recommendation and one which will be of great public benefit.

MCDONOUGH FOR RE-ELECTION.

He Consents to the Use of His Name

for the Mayorship.

Savannah, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—A meeting of the supporters of the present city administration will be called for Tuesday night for the purpose of placing Mayor McDonough formally before the grand jury as a candidate for re-election.

It was decided on at a caucus of the administration people, which was in session last night at the armory hall.

Mayor McDonough stated that he was not a candidate, but that he was interested in the city and he consented to the use of his name.

The fight, it seems, will be a square-out one between the two candidates.

Supporting McDonough, the anti-administration forces, supporting Alderman Herman Meyers. The Schwarz-Duncan contingent, up to date, does not seem to be in it, although it is nearly always ready in the appointment of registrars for the election.

The fight will be interesting from the fact that the church people are with Mayor McDonough on account of his anti-Sunday barroom policy, and the liquor men are on the other side appealing for conservatism.

COBB'S DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

A Close and Exciting Race for County Offices.

Marietta, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Yesterday was the day for holding the democratic primary election for county offices, and as is nearly always the case, the race was close and exciting.

The result for sheriff and collector is not absolutely certain, but it is generally accepted that the following ticket will be nominated: Clerk superior court, W. R. Montgomery; for sheriff, T. J. Davenport; for collector, Joe Murray; for receiver, W. N. Grist; for coroner, M. A. Lyon.

These will now have to fight the full county ticket put out by the populists.

The race for sheriff was between the two factions, the Glovers on one side running T. J. Glen, and the anti-Glover, sometimes called the Clay and Anderson side, running the old sheriff, P. O. McLean.

According to the best information at hand, McLean has been beaten by about thirty-five majority, and the Glovers are jubilant.

ITEMS FROM TIFTON.

Death of a Tramp—New Switches Being Put In.

Tifton, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—The tramp who was run over by the through freight several days since died last evening. Lockjaw set in and finished him. His name was Frank Hays, eighteen or twenty years old, and came from Fox, I. T.

The Brunswick and Western railroad has just finished putting in more switches and side tracks at this place, preparatory to giving to and receiving trains from the Georgia Southern and Florida. The trains will run a very fast schedule for the accommodation of the Florida travel.

Jake W. Paul bought a bale of cotton yesterday, for which he paid \$17. The bale weighed over 400 pounds.

Will Be Rebuilt.

Dallas, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—The schoolhouse at Shady Grove, which was burnt last year, will be rebuilt.

FROM THE PULPITS.

How the Gospel was Proclaimed in Atlanta Yesterday.

SEVERAL PASTORS AWAY FROM THE CITY

The Methodist Ministers at the North Georgia Conference and the Presbyterians at Synod.

The conditions of the weather yesterday morning were such as to fill the churches of the city, notwithstanding the fact that a number of the leading pastors were absent.

Two important religious bodies are now in session—the synod of Georgia at Savannah and the North Georgia conference at Rome. A number of the Methodist pastors were at conference while the Presbyterian pastors were absent at synod.

A number of stirring discourses were preached during the day and the last Sabbath in November was fittingly observed as a day of spiritual rest and devotion.

At Trinity.

The congregation enjoyed two splendid sermons yesterday at Trinity at 11 o'clock and again at 7:30, preached by the Rev. W. C. Davis, of Marietta, for more than a quarter of a century—that the function of the preacher is to expose and condemn sin in the world, to leave the heart in the thought of God, and all life with the life of God. The distinguishing feature of my sermons is that I have been a minister of the gospel for more than twenty years ago he took the position which, with my feeble resources, I have tried to maintain for more than a quarter of a century—that the function of the preacher is to expose and condemn sin in the world, to leave the heart in the thought of God, and all life with the life of God. 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ATLANTA, GA., November 26, 1894.

The North Georgia Methodist Conference.

The beautiful and hospitable city of Rome is entertaining the delegates to the North Georgia Methodist conference in her old-fashioned, warm-hearted way. The Romans are glad to have the opportunity of welcoming so many good Methodists within their gates, and the delegates and visitors are delighted with their reception.

It is a notable conference. Among those present are famous divines whose names are loved and honored throughout the length and breadth of the land, distinguished laymen who are noted for their piety and gracious charity, and a large number of devoted men and women who have consecrated their best energies to the service of the Master.

It is impossible to look at the members of this conference without seeing that it very largely represents the best brain and heart of our people. The speeches and reports of ministers and laymen show that their churches, colleges and societies are flourishing. The preachers all wear smiling, happy faces, and the general tone of the conference is hopeful and joyous. Great progress has been made in missionary and educational work, and, despite the hard times, the financial showing made by various officials is satisfactory and encouraging.

Rome will not soon forget the conference, and its members will always have a warm place in their hearts for their Roman brethren and friends.

New Doctrine for the South.

The Richmond Times, which, we presume is an influential newspaper in its part of the country, strikes a note that is both new and surprising. The occasion of it seems to have been a remark made by General Hooker, of Mississippi, to the effect that the issue of bonds now pending is a defiance of congress and intended to be such. The Times quotes what General Hooker said and proceeds to comment on it. We append the following:

The actual state of the case is this: A few years ago General Hooker and many other southern congressmen were most gallantly risking their lives in a most desperate effort to destroy the United States government. They were defeated in the attempt, and the failure of their efforts resulted in the overthrow of all the settled order of things in the south and in general bankruptcy and insolvency there.

Our conquerors have, with what we frankly admit we think very great generosity, allowed us to resume our old places in the union. Now, in our opinion, becoming modesty would require us, under the circumstances, to be content, in national measures, with something of a back seat. Our representatives, however, have taken quite the opposite view. From the time they were admitted to the halls of congress, on probation at best, they have insisted on pressing for national legislation which means the most serious injury, if not destruction, to the most important interests of their old conquerors. We do not allude here to the efforts to abolish the tariff, because that is as interest as the interests of the great body of the northern people as it is to those of the southern people. We refer to such measures as free silver and an income tax, intended to affect those only who have accumulated property.

Now The Constitution has been foremost among southern newspapers in advising the people of this section to make the best of their situation. It has advised patience, moderation and liberality, and it has opposed and denounced all exhibitions of sectional animosity, both north and south. It has striven to make the reunion of the states something more substantial than the enforced result of an armed conflict. To that policy The Constitution has devoted itself in season and out of season, making, in the seventies, some sacrifices of popularity to the end that the people of the two sections might lay down their prejudices and come to a clearer understanding.

We must confess, however, that the remarks we have quoted from The Richmond Times leave a bad taste in the mouth. We are willing to regard with placid contempt the statements that are sometimes made in subservient newspapers to the effect that northern capital will cease to flow here unless the southern people surrender their financial views and permit the eastern Shylocks—few in number but powerful in purse—to dictate and control the finances of the country. But when a reputable newspaper of Virginia stands on its belly to say that the representatives of the southern people ought to take a back seat on all questions affecting the interests of the people, we confess to a feeling of surprise and mortification. It is the same as saying to the people of the south that, in deference to the generosity of their conquerors, they ought to permit the north and east to transact all legislative business undisturbed by comment or criticism from this quarter.

If the south is to betray any modesty on this line, it should go the whole length of modesty's demand. If in this direction we are to pay our conquerors any price at all for their generosity, we should pay the full price without reserve or stint.

We observe, however, that The Times is inclined to hedge on the principle it

lays down. "We do not allude here," says our contemporary, "to the efforts to abolish the tariff, because that is as inimical to the interests of the great body of the northern people as it is to those of the southern people." But is it modest in The Times—is it just to the conquerors who have been so generous to us—to give an opinion on this important matter? The republicans are the very men who had control of the country during the reconstruction era. They are the very men who admitted the south "to the halls of congress on probation at best." These men declare that the abolition of the tariff would be ruinous to their best interests, whereas it is well known that the south has no large interest that would be hurt seriously. Why, then, should The Times lay down a principle with all the solemnity of a professor and then proceed to tear it in tatters and destroy it?

If we owe it to our conquerors to refrain from interfering with their plans and schemes of finance, we are surely under obligations to keep our rebellious hands off their tariff measures, which they claim have built up their manufacturing interests. The people of the south may have their opinion about the tariff, but if The Times is correct in its premises, they ought, in justice to their conquerors, to keep those opinions to themselves.

In point of fact, the doctrine which The Times sets forth is as pernicious as anything we have seen in print for a long time. We do not allude to the spirit of abject sycophancy displayed, for that is a matter of taste, but to the claim set forth that the south ought to take a back seat in congress and permits its "conquerors" to dictate and control legislation. This doctrine is so new and so extremely vicious that we wonder at the mind that conceived it and at the folly that temporarily, we hope, gave it shape in print. We should be glad to see our Richmond contemporary elaborate this doctrine, which is new to Virginia and to the republic.

One Form of Protection.

The bill pending in the Alabama legislature to exempt cotton factories and other manufacturing enterprises from taxation is one form of protection. Doubtless the bill is favored by many democrats who are stoutly opposed to the protection afforded by a tariff which imposes high duties upon goods and products imported from foreign countries. They are unwilling to have the general government protect our manufacturing industries by means of a high tariff, but they see no objection to state legislation that will protect and stimulate such enterprises by allowing them to go untaxed.

Of course it goes without saying that this form of local protection is a matter which each state has the right to decide for itself. An old state with well-established and profitable factories will see no reason for exempting them from taxation. A new state, however, or a state which is just beginning to build up its manufacturing interests, will naturally take a different view and feel disposed to offer tempting inducements to men of capital and enterprise to start cotton mills and other factories.

Whether it is a just policy to lift the burden of taxation from one class or one interest and shift it to other classes and interests is a big question. One thing is certain—the south needs more factories, and she must have them. We need them to manufacture our raw material, give employment to our labor, build up our towns and create better markets for our farmers and keep within our borders the money which is now made by the distant manufacturers who reap all the profit from our cotton and other products. It is a wise policy to encourage and aid the manufacturers, but whether the proposed Alabama plan is the best one or not remains to be seen.

An Old Craze Breaks Out Again.

Their second Adventists are putting in their work in the new state of Washington.

Many people around Tacoma have become convinced that the United States will be destroyed by revolution and fire inside of a few days, and that the entire world will be destroyed inside of a year.

Two Adventists are organizing a colony at Tacoma to fly to British Columbia before the trouble comes. They say that the United States will be destroyed first, but that all who leave the country will be temporarily saved. Later all the people of the world will be destroyed except 12,000 of each of the twelve tribes of Israel, who will be caught up in the clouds while the earth is devastated, and will afterwards be allowed to return and inhabit it.

The teachings of these cranks have caused many families to destroy their pictures, bric-a-brac and furniture and other articles which they cannot carry off in their flight. The craze is said to be widespread, and the people are very much excited.

It is passing strange that people should give themselves up to such delusions in this enlightened age, but in every generation prophets appear who predict the speedy end of the world, and they always find followers. Any man with the gift of gab who is apparently in earnest can exploit the most absurd theory and find followers who will take stock in it.

A Case for Secretary Gresham.

The slaughter of several thousand innocent Christians in Armenia by Turkish soldiers is a crime against the civilized world, and it should not be allowed to pass without some action that will prevent such outrages in future.

It is not the first time that the Turks have offended in this way. In 1592 they butchered 65,000 Christians in Croatia; thousands in Constantinople in 1821; 20,000 the same year in Albania and Croatia; 120,000 in Chios in 1822; 15,000 in Aleppo in 1850; the entire population of Jeddah in 1858; 6,000 in Turkey in 1859; 8,000 in Damascus and other places in 1860; 10,000 in Candia in 1863; 15,000 in Bulgaria in 1876; and in 1877, 1880, 1890 and this year similar outrages occurred in various localities.

The victims are killed simply because they refuse to renounce the Christian religion. No mercy is shown to either age or sex. The women are turned over

to the Turkish soldiers to be ravished and then murdered.

It strikes us that here is Secretary Gresham's opportunity. With the active aid of Mr. Cleveland he has boldly interfered in Hawaiian affairs and has attempted to mediate between Japan and China—two cases in which our interference cannot be justified. The Armenian affair is different. When the Turks put to the sword thousands of Christians because they are true to their faith, any Christian nation has the right to protect the persecuted and punish the oppressor. If our government should invite the great powers of Europe to join it in an effort to stop, either peaceably or forcibly, the massacres in Armenia, they would probably make a favorable response, but even if they should take no action, Mr. Gresham and his chief would be applauded by good people all over the world.

It is time for the Christian nations to engage in another crusade against the barbarous Turks, and, if necessary, blot out their empire from the map.

Colonel Bill Springer is still in the dark about Mr. Cleveland's Carlisle-currency plan. We reckon the colonel is getting reckless.

Mr. Tom Reed will have to drop tariff for awhile if he expects to be much of a man outside of his own ballfield.

The premium on gold hasn't hurt anybody so far. Wall street explains this fact in the language of the lady with the baby—"It is such a little one." Like the baby, the premium will grow under the present treasury policy.

The Washington Post is down on free coinage but defends the fashion of bob-tailed horses. We mention this to show how great minds wander when they get started on the wrong road.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The largest auction sale of real estate ever held in Philadelphia took place on Tuesday. The property sold was a portion of the enormous landed estate belonging to the eccentric and miserly Wistar brothers, of that city, who died within a few days of each other recently. The amount realized was \$1,409,581. The largest purchaser was John Wanamaker, ex-postmaster general.

Delaware is not a densely populated state, but Texas as thickly peopled her population, several hundred thousand. Texas was numerously peopled, as Massachusetts her population would exceed by 10,000,000 the total population of the United States, according to the census of 1890.

The staid old Brunswick Democratic Club, of Brooklyn, has not yet recovered from the shock given it by the wanton actions of some of its younger members election night in insulting, through a picture, President Cleveland. For years a fine \$500 oil portrait of Grover Cleveland, presented by Brewer Philip Leisinger, has adorned the club house. The older members found cold comfort from the returns election night and went home early, carrying their disappointment with them. The younger element, which remained, felt badly, too, and after numerous draughts of sorrow-eradicator decided that Mr. Cleveland was primarily responsible for the terrific landslide. Instead of turning the picture to the wall, however, which might possibly have been done, several members deliberately tore down the fine portrait, carried it into the cellar and stamped it to pieces, meanwhile shouting and executing a war dance over the mangled canvas features. It is said that the guilty parties will be expelled.

One of the daily papers, once gave me \$5 to tidy up the place a bit. Plenty of them want me to do that now, but they don't bring the silver or the copper either. The grave, however, is kept in very good condition. Poe was buried October 9, 1849. His grave was unmarked for years, and in 1865 the school teachers took the matter in hand. By enterprising means and collections they secured \$87.55. There the fund remained for several years. Finally, in 1875, an appeal was made to George W. Childs, who made up the \$1,000. On November 17, 1875, the whole memorial was dedicated to the state. From every side the boys and girls are matting and building new nests of flowers and garlands, and we give it as one of the favorable signs of the times.

LEGISLATIVE PRESS PERSONALS.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Hon. Bill Clifton, the popular secretary of the Georgia senate, has brought down on his massive head the prayers of the worthy chaplain of that body. The "warhorse of congress" has been greeted gracefully that comes, blessings or hard knocks. We would suggest that the chaplain of the house might do good by following suit on the other side of the capital by including in his morning invocation the very tall gentleman with the stentorian voice who officiates as clerk of that body.

Hartwell Sun: Prominent among the brainy members of the house of representatives is Colonel D. W. Meadows, of the "Free State." He is one of the best legal men in the south, and a reservoir of legal opinions are sought by many of the ablest legislators of both houses. Madison county is honored by his brainy, vigilant and watchful representative.

Athens Banner: The general assembly will not proceed to discuss the ballot reform bill of Mr. Redding, of Pike. There seems to be no doubt about the passage of some good law securing ballot reform for Georgia.

GEORGIA AND THE BONDS.

Calhoun County Courier: The Atlanta Journal informs its readers with an air of seriousness that Secretary Carlisle is formulating a currency scheme to take the hold of the banks from the throat of Uncle Sam's treasurer, and in the next paragraph states that the secretary has adopted a plan that the bankers have formulated themselves. Instead of the treasury being at the "mercy of the banks" the bankers will be the real treasurers when this scheme is adopted.

Bainbridge Democrat: Whoever it is that proposes to issue another \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds—whether Mr. Cleveland of Mr. Carlisle—shows powerful poor financial judgment.

Tifton Gazette: The money sharks seem to have Uncle Sam by the financial throat and can force an issue of bonds at their own "sweet" will.

Danielsville Monitor: It seems to be an evident fact that Mr. Cleveland is bent on changing the financial system of the government.

CONSOLIDATE THE ELECTIONS.

Cleveland Progress: The good people, the better class of citizenship of the state of Georgia, are tired of the riot and tumult of so many successive election days. It is a useless expense besides. Let us have all elections on one day.

Waynesboro Citizen: It is the especial prayer of the whole state of Georgia that every election for any given year shall be unchained to one day so that peace may come to a stricken commonwealth all at once like a heavenly blessing.

Montezuma Record: After this year Georgia will not have as many election days as heretofore. Elections for all state and county offices will probably be on the same day. That is much better.

Worth County Local: Of course it would have been coming in since then is remarkable, and he does nothing now but cut Indian heads. They are not all alike, but

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Little Thankful Song.
 For what are we thankful? For this:
 For the breath and the sunlight of life;
 For the love of the child, and the kiss
 On the lips of the mother and wife.
 For roses entwining,
 For bird and for bloom;
 And hopes that are shining
 Like stars in the gloom.

For what are we thankful? For this:
 The strength and the patience of toil;
 For even the joys that we miss—
 The hope of the seed in the soil.

For souls that are whiter
 From day unto day;
 And lives that are brighter
 From going God's way.

For what are we thankful? For all
 The sunlight—the shadow—the song;
 The blossoms may wither and fall,
 But the world moves in music along!

For simple, sweet living,
 (Tis Love that doth teach it.)
 A heaven forgiving,
 And faith that can reach it!

—F. L. S.

Got Even Anyhow.
 "What did you get for your vote, Uncle Jim?"
 "Well, sub, dey gimme a lame mule, but he died."

"You came out loser, then?"
 "No, sub, I reckon not. Dey throwed out 10 or my votes."

Rudyard Kipling is now a full-fledged magazine poet, and has ceased to write in India ink.

She's on Deck!
 Six foot tall for sugarcane—
 "Taters, six yards round—
 Cane the feller, on the rain—
 Georgia's hale an' sound!"

A Georgia editor says that when they hold all the elections on one day you'll have to get up at daybreak and vote straight through till dark.

Was in the Landslide.
 "Whose mule is that out yonder?"
 "It was the colonel's, but—the election's over."

Thanksgiving will be generally observed in Georgia. Most of the editors will observe their neighbors devouring the toothsome turkey.

Queer People!
 Folks keep 'goin' every day.
 Pushin' roses out their way;
 Then, when snow the season closes,
 Sigh because there ain't no roses!

Eugene Field is now running a political column in The Chicago Record. We don't like to see our poets in politics.

Make a Note Here.
 Take the road and keep the middle—
 Brave and true through time and chance;
 Then, when Fortune plays the fiddle,
 You will be on hand to dance!

The Dixie Joker has an original half-tone picture of Major Bacon. We will wager a silk hat the major gives vent to a full tone when he sees it.

A Celebrated Carver.
 "I thought of inviting the colonel to dine with me Thanksgiving day. Is he good at carving?"
 "You bet! Killed three men."

Will N. Harben is now a "bright, particular star" in the London literary firmament. When those Britishers get hold of a smart American they never know when to turn loose.

All on Account of Cotton.
 A man called at the postoffice at Jackson one day recently and went to his box rent. On being told that it was 50 cents, he turned pale and remarked:

"Great Jerusalem! I'll take ten pounds of cotton to pay it! Oh, me, and he fell back in the doorway gasping for breath."

IN GEORGIA SANCTUARY.

The Brunswick Times has this editorial paragraph:
 "This number of marriage announcements in this city recently have attracted attention to the general matrimonial inclination throughout the state. From every side the boys and girls are matting and building new nests of flowers and garlands, and we give it as one of the favorable signs of the times."

The editor of Hale's Weekly puts his subscribers on notice in the following:
 "You can bring us wood and walnuts,
 You can bring us coons and quail,
 You can bring us deer and possum,
 With his sleek and hairless tail.
 You can bring us any other thing
 You have to use or eat,
 But for heaven's sake do not bring us
 Things to boil without the meat!"

The editor of The Dublin Courier makes this cheerful announcement:
 "In the absence of a turkey, or the prospect of any of our friends remembering us with one, we will satisfy our insatiable giving appetite with an old piano, every year. However, there will be some consolation in knowing that it is not grow."

The Cordele Sentinel delivers this rhymed warning to the delinquent subscriber:
 "Tell me, angelic hosts,
 Shall suffering printers here below
 Have no redress above?
 The angel hand required
 To us is knowledge given
 Enslaved on the printer's books
 Can never enter heaven."

The following is found in The Sylva Georgia Telephone:
 "Once on a time in the western sky
 A stunnin' meteor hove,
 An' we've hearn it said that the thing was
 An' as hot as a cookin' stove."

Says the editor of The Southern Argus:
 "We have not fully decided yet as to how many of those \$50,000,000 government bonds we will take."

Barnesville has a new weekly newspaper in The People's Tribune, edited by Philip T. Kelly and Edward W. Morcock. Both are talented and experienced journalists, and get up a bright paper.

The Dixie Joker sings of old times in Georgia:
 "Old times in Georgia—
 Them's the times for me;
 When the dog would wait to the possum
 'Fore he ever climbed a tree!"

The "Easy Chair" of The Dalton Argus is as comfortable as ever.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

C. C. Caldes, proprietor of the French restaurant at St. Augustine, had the misfortune to lose a five-hundred-dollar bill while riding a bicycle from his establishment to the depot. While passing the Ponca de Leon studios he fell from his wheel. He remounted and kept on his way. When he returned he discovered that his watch chain, to which the money was attached, was broken, it having caught on the wheel when he fell. Mr. Caldes returned to the place where he fell and searched until daylight for his lost money but failed to find it.

There is a resident of Juno, Fla., who had an original way of making money. Last winter, to kill time, he took a pocket knife and from a cocoon in the hull made the head and face of an Indian. The work was seen by a northern visitor, who bought it and carried it north with him. Several of his friends saw it and at once wrote for more like it. The number of orders that have been coming in since then is remarkable, and he does nothing now but cut Indian heads. They are not all alike, but

are made according to the shape of the nut.

Mr. Len T. Wilson, of Kentucky, owns a dog that is the largest in the county. He is a dashhound, a deer hunter, from Germany. He is the same species as the constant companions of Prince Bismarck, having white eyes and a mottled hide. He is a fierce watch dog, but is very fond of children. Mr. Wilson paid \$15 for him when a pup, and, though as big as a calf, he is now only twelve months old.

On Friday of last week license was issued for the marriage of Allen A. Whittington and Maria Vannoy, both of Union township, North Carolina. Whittington is now over ninety-four years old and Miss Vannoy is ninety-one, but both are lively and bid fair to live many years yet.

A 350 pound bear was killed a few days ago near the Green Swamp, near Southport, N. C. Bears are quite numerous and hunters are active in that section.

Two Mississippi boys, aged fifteen years, respectively, fought nineteen rounds in a juvenile prize fight recently.

A calf having two well formed heads is a curiosity near Chestertown, Md.

QUEER GEORGIA ITEMS.

Marshal John Hunter ran in a tramp at Quitman for being drunk and disorderly. The tramp was up before Mayor Bennett next morning and proved such a fluent talker that he not only talked the mayor out of fining him, but also out of a dime, and then went on his way rejoicing.

A citizen of Albany has a watch which is seventy-five years old and is in fine running order.

While a negro was cutting down a tree in Twiggs county he discovered pieces of silver money in the heart of it. The question now is: How did the money get there?

A Floyd county farmer has a cow that regularly goes out at milking-time and drives up the other cows.

No less than fifteen Georgia men are now at work on flying machines.

A Georgia farmer lost a \$20 bill on the high road, went back next morning and—found it, notwithstanding over fifty wagons had passed over it in the interval.

A man with a glass eye was recently arrested on a south Georgia train for staring at a lady. He proved it was the fault of the glass and was dismissed.

FIVE-CENT COTTON.

Washington Gazette: Our farmers all say they will plant less cotton next year. But we don't want this to make too deep an impression on cotton growers generally, for fear too many of them will conclude that cotton will be high next fall and will go and ruin themselves by planting too much of it.

Tifton Gazette: The best cotton combine the farmers of Georgia can go into is one to curtail the acreage to be planted in the staple. The Gazette is glad to see the farmers of Putnam county taking the initiative to bring about such a result.

Sylvania Telephone: After all, "5-cent cotton" may be a blessing in disguise. If it shall cause our farmers to curtail their crop to a large extent another year, then it must be regarded in this charitable light.

Cordele Sentinel: Hog and hominy will bring plenty to Georgia farmers. Most at 5 cents per pound boats cotton at the same price. The cost of raising cotton includes guano bills, labor and ginning. Hogs don't.

SOME GEORGIA NOTES.

A young man from one of the northern states, who has never tried farming before, has just come to Georgia. He is a farmer, and he has decided to invest his year's labor in agriculture. He was sturdy, thorough-going and industrious, and made a good average crop, but paid well for some of his experience. His neighbor was a failure, and discussing the cause with a neighbor, he said he could not understand it—that he cultivated it thoroughly, fertilized it well and gave it every attention. On the suggestion of his neighbor, he perhaps left it too thick in the drill, he said he was sure he didn't, for he only left one stalk in the hill, and the hills were a good distance apart. A neighbor told him one day that if he did not pull the "suckers" off his corn they would ruin it. He went to work and pulled the shoots and young ears off about an acre of his best corn before he found out his mistake.

A Liberty county negro, while digging a well, unearthed a human skull. He has since set himself up in business as a "conjurer," and guarantees to cure all diseases by simply performing a few antics around the skull.

The rumor that a box of buried treasure was discovered in Baker county has set all the negroes in that section to digging. They believe that there is money in Georgia land.

A man and his wife who had walked all the way from Florida recently passed through Lee county on their way to the west.

Towns county has a prodigy in a little six-year-old girl who plays the piano like a professional.

THE EXPOSITION.

Rome Tribune: On another page will be found a report of the progress of the Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta next year. It will be found interesting reading matter, and should suggest to our citizens the necessity of beginning preparations for the finest exhibit Floyd county ever made. And that is saying a great deal.

The exposition will, without doubt, be the most extensive ever attempted in the south, and should the state of Georgia fall behind in exhibiting her resources, it would be an everlasting shame. However, Floyd county always shows up in the front rank, and this far in advance we venture to state that Floyd's exhibit will lead that of any county in the state.

Athens Banner: The Florida Times-Union makes an earnest appeal to the people of Florida and of the south to give the Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta next year the kind and measure of support it deserves, and to try to make the most of the opportunities it will afford for advertising the attractions and advantages presented by the southern states as inducements to immigrants.

A REGISTRATION LAW.

Sylvania Telephone: A general registration law for the state has been introduced in the house of representatives and will no doubt pass both the house and senate without any difficulty. The demand for an election law that will prevent fraud and secure honest elections is so overwhelming in Georgia that it cannot be ignored.

Adel News: The people of Georgia seem united in a demand for a uniform registration law. It is expected that the present legislature will enact such a law.

Tifton Gazette: The people of Georgia are calling upon the legislature with one accord for the passage of a uniform registration law.

Bainbridge Democrat: The people of Georgia demand of the sitting legislature a ballot reform law, a general registration act.

The Mistake of the South.
 From The New York Times.

When the cotton states raise their own meat and breadstuffs and manufacture their own surplus raw material they will occupy a respectable position in the world of exchange. Until then they will be at the mercy of English financiers and mill owners.

WALKS AND TALKS.

"Give me a ticket to the town of Macon," said a tourist yesterday as he walked into the passenger office of the Central railroad and leaned over the railing around City Ticket Agent Dave Hall's desk. The ticket was properly stamped and handed to the stranger promptly.

He paid for it and then began to look it over. He spent several minutes reading the rules and regulations printed on the ticket and finally said:

"There's something about this ticket I don't like."

"What is it?" asked Mr. Hall with interest.

WITH HER FAIR HANDS

A Young Woman Brought Through Atlanta
Charged with a Grave Offense.

SKIPPED WITH A CAPTAIN'S DIAMONDS

The Sensational Story of Her Flight and
Arrest Given for the First Time by
the Seward Detective.

On one of the little wooden benches in a dark corner of the ladies' waiting room at the railroad station, a young woman was seated for several hours last night. She wore a large hat trimmed with red. About her neck was carelessly thrown a glossy-feathered muffer, while a heavy traveling veil concealed her countenance. Now and then she would lift the veil and apply a dainty handkerchief to her eyes, which were red with weeping, for her tears were profuse.

Repentant tears they were, for the young woman realized that she was a criminal, and she was conscious of the fact that she was in charge of a stern officer, who was carrying her back to answer for a serious and sensational crime, to which she had confessed.

The sight of the weeping woman attracted the attention of others who were in the waiting room, and her escort, who proved to be Detective William Francis Holland, of Charleston.

The officer when approached was loth to give the story as it had purposely been kept quiet before. But the fact that the case was in shape and the woman under arrest, induced him to give the sensational details.

"Last Monday Captain Del Mido, commander of the Spanish bark, 'Alphonso,' which was in port at Charleston, invited a party of ladies on board his ship. His jovial nature delighted in the rapture of the dance, and, for some time with the rest of his crew, the jolly captain made the deck merry with music and mirth.

"Sparkling fluid fresh from La Felle France, was passed in abundance. The women, who had been invited under the captain's cabin freely, in his sea chest, which had been opened, was stored with small boxes containing his jewels. They were the property of his wife who died two years before and the sailor prized them for more than their intrinsic value. In the box was two pair of diamond earrings, a diamond brooch, a diamond ring, with other pieces of jewelry, all of high value.

Upon the departure of the woman the captain was detected to find that the chest was opened and the box containing the jewels missing. He was much excited by the loss, and came to Charleston immediately to report the matter to the detectives.

Detective Holland, who is considered to be one of the most astute men in the service, took hold of the case.

The names of the seaman's guests were obtained, and a close watch was kept over them. It was learned that one of the women had left the city that night with the intention of making for Cincinnati.

Next morning the detective left also, for he was satisfied that the woman who had left carried the jewels with her. Thursday night Holland was in Atlanta for a few days. Friday he arrived in Cincinnati, where he at once began search. He discovered that the object of his trip had taken her departure for St. Louis. To this city the officer directed his course. He consulted with Chief Owens and Inspector Daly, who joined with him in the search.

The night after his arrival the woman was discovered in a hotel, and was immediately placed under arrest.

She confessed everything, and took the jewels from her trunk. On the next train the officer with his fair prisoner left for Charleston.

They arrived in Atlanta last evening at 7 o'clock.

"The whole affair has been kept a secret until this time," said the detective. "It will be exposed of course when it comes up in the Charleston court, and I see no reason for further concealment.

"It is one of the most interesting cases I have ever worked. I can't account for the deed. This girl belongs to a first set but I scarcely think she is dissolute.

"It was lucky that all the diamonds were recovered and I was surprised to find that she had not disposed of them. The girl does not live in Charleston. She came originally from the north, and I think was on a visit there.

"She gave me her name as Miss Viola Madden, but I think she is known in Charleston by another name. The old captain is a rich duck, but he will be glad to know that all these diamonds have been recovered, as he told me he prized them above all his other possessions."

During her stay in Atlanta the young woman was very much agitated. She was asked about the case.

"I don't know. I can't say why I did it," she said. "I am sure."

Here she burst into tears and refused to say anything else. Detective Holland left with his prisoner on the Georgia train at 11 o'clock.

THE CONDUCTORS' FAIR.

Several Interesting Features Arranged for This Week.

This will be an interesting week at the conductors' fair.

The Atlanta division of the Order of Railway Conductors held a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon. The principal business transacted were matters in reference to the fair.

The division authorized the fair committees to arrange whatever special features they saw fit. Acting on that instruction the committees have decided to hold a big combination drawing and present several other features of interest.

The drawing will be for a lady's very fine seal skin cape as the first prize, a gentleman's elegant smoking jacket as the second prize and a handsome silk umbrella as the third prize.

Quite a number of valuable articles will be raffled tonight after which dancing will be indulged in until 11:30 o'clock.

There was an interesting voting contest for a fine pair of opera glasses Saturday night, between Misses Eula Waitts and Sallie Jones, two popular young ladies. Much interest was manifested and the contest netted quite a sum for the fair.

The glasses were won by Miss Waitts. Mrs. G. W. Evans raffled a cake containing \$5 in gold and silver, which was won by Mrs. Julia Harris. Mrs. W. T. Mooney won a large bottle of pickles and Mrs. Charles Harris is the possessor of a fine silk umbrella.

The list of donations is still increasing. Several valuable articles being received Saturday. Eliseman Bros. donated a uniform, which will be made to order for the conductor winning it, and W. A. Vernoy donated one dozen bottles of Paul Jones, 1876, for whisky. The Potts-Thompson Company sent down a case of champagne and Rose & Son did likewise. The Hart & Duff Mat Company, of St. Louis, has

expressed a fine conductor's cap and badge, which will be raffled.

The ladies' auxiliary committee will serve lunches at the hall today from 10 until 3 o'clock. No admission is charged to the fair and it is open all day.

GRAND OPERA.

Negotiations Being Made with the French Opera Company.

The French Opera Company, now playing in New Orleans, will come to Atlanta. The negotiations for the visit has been closed by Mr. DeGivie.

This will be good news for the music lovers of Atlanta. It will be a grand treat. New Orleans is the only city in the south that has been able to support an opera company for a whole season.

Before the war the Crescent City imported every winter from Paris a complete troupe of grand opera and she does it today.

The Crooles of Louisiana are fine connoisseurs of good music and they would not be satisfied except with the best.

Those who have had the good fortune to witness the operatic performances of the French theater and will testify to their excellence.

Mr. DeGivie's intention is to bring the company to Atlanta four of five times a season. This engagement is successful. This is a very costly undertaking as the big company has to come directly to Atlanta and return in the same way to New Orleans, and Atlanta should support the undertaking liberally.

As well as much opposition is being made in saying that the troupe is the finest that has ever played in that city, and the testimonials can be relied upon.

THE GARNISHMENT LAW.

Representative Branan Talks About His Bill.

The discussion of Representative Branan's bill relative to the garnishment law by the Industrial Council on Tuesday night has caused no little comment on the streets.

Mr. Branan's bill has many champions, as well as much opposition. It is in the nature of the strictures that have been made on his measure, Mr. Branan said last night:

"Why, my bill does not seek to back pass debts or contracts made before its passage. It simply places every man on notice that he should live according to his means."

"I doubt very much if I could frame a measure to affect old debts."

"You can just tell the worst man-wage earners of Fulton, that if at the proper time I do not prove a better friend to them by passing this measure I will resign."

"The old bill brands thousands of honest workmen as bankrupts by forcing them to homestead a goodly piece of property, and to place the wage earner on a high plane and let him walk into the bank and borrow a loan. After my bill is a law, he can say:

"'M. Banker, here is my muscle and manhood, hand me a loan of \$1,200 per year, and I want this loan to pay the cash; otherwise I am compelled to pay a profit of 15 or 25 per cent additional."

"If we cut loose these iron bands around the confidence will be restored and our currency expanded."

"Yes, sir, I am a friend of the honest workman, and if I don't prove it I will resign."

MRS. WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT.

He Addressed a Large Audience at DeGivie's Opera House.

DeGivie's opera house was well filled last evening with an audience gathered to hear Mrs. M. J. Washington, and the meeting was one of peculiar interest to those who attended.

Intellectually Mrs. Washington is one of the first women of the south and the privilege of hearing her was improved by a large number of her admirers in this city.

She referred to the sorrows and shortcomings of her own life and spoke in a beautiful manner of the redeeming love by which she was led to partake of the blessedness of salvation.

It was a brave testimony that she gave in the presence of the large audience that gathered to hear her and before she concluded there were many tearful eyes in the large assembly. She pointed the weak and trembling sinner to the only ark of refuge and plead in the eloquence of her own sorrows for those who were out of Christ and who were preferred the satisfaction of their own sinful appetites to the more enduring pleasures that belonged to a consecrated life.

A number of prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform. The meeting was well attended with prayer and gospel hymns being sung by the congregation. The subject of Mrs. Washington's address was "Go, Sin, Be Free," and she read, in connection with it, the passage of scripture in which no one appeared at the trial to condemn the unhappy woman. Christ whom she said: "Neither do I condemn thee. The address throughout was one of tender pathos and beauty and many in the audience were deeply moved.

AMONG INSURANCE PEOPLE.

Mr. Charles S. Arnall has returned from America, where he has been for the last few days in the interest of his company, the Phoenix Mutual Life.

Mr. B. F. Dyer, of Boston, the general manager of the southern department of the New England Mutual Accident Insurance company, is expected to be in Atlanta some time next week. It is owing to his personal work, as chairman of the executive committee, that the insurance convention is to be held here during the exposition.

The General Life Agents' Underwriters' Association met last week, but nothing of special interest was transacted.

"Manager Clarence Knowles denies that the Pennsylvania is one of the syndicate of fire companies writing southern cotton through the new syndicate."

Manager S. Y. Tupper, of the Queen, is in Texas, inspecting agencies. He will probably be home again in a week or ten days.

Senator W. H. Venable's insurance bill is causing a great deal of comment, both for and against the measure.

On December 12th the New England Mutual Accident Association will take charge of the Provident Fund Society. This acquisition will rank the New England among the largest accident companies in the country.

Mr. Milton Dargan, southern manager of the Lancashire Fire Insurance company, of Manchester, England, is at present in Texas, visiting his agencies in that state. He will return about December 7th.

Major Morgan, the genial agent of the Manhattan, says he wishes that cotton would make a rise, and then he would be happy, for as long as the low price of cotton exists, the insurance companies, and especially the agents, will suffer.

Mr. Cerr, of New York, inspector of agencies in the southern states for the New York Life, left the city yesterday, after a few days' visit to the local agency.

The many friends of Major George Pindexter will be pleased to know that he will make Atlanta his future headquarters. The major is superintendent of agencies for the Nederland Life in the states of Georgia and Alabama and claims to be doing arduous business.

Mr. J. T. Dargan, lately appointed general manager of the southern states for the Imperial (fire), of London, is now fitting up offices on the eighth floor of the Equitable.

Mr. R. F. Shedden, general agent of the Mutual Life, says that although the low price of cotton is bad for the insurance business, still his company was able to secure a \$100,000 policy from an Atlanta man within the last few days.

The Maryland Life is in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and Mr. Jones, the general agent, is doing good business for the company.

Within the last day or two Messrs. C. M. Port & Co., agents of the New England Mutual, have moved into their new office, room 20, Norcross building.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

The Town of Marietta Is Shocked by a
Frightful Tragedy.

MITCHELL BOYLES THE VICTIM

Elias Cox the Slayer—A Blind Tiger and
Dissolute Woman at the Bottom
of the Killing.

Marietta, Ga., November 25.—(Special.)—This quiet little city was the scene of a sensational killing on Saturday evening at half-past 9 o'clock.

The victim of the homicide was a man by the name of Mitchell Boyles.

His slayer, as shown in the testimony before the coroner's jury impounded today, is Elias Cox. Both live in the neighborhood of Marietta and are well known in the county. A blind tiger and dissolute woman are said to be the indirect causes of the tragedy.

The shooting occurred on the west side of the public square and was simultaneously accompanied with the shout of "police! a hunt tiger on town." As the merchants quickly left their customers and rushed to the front of their stores they heard a few curses and saw a man standing between the wheels of a buggy with the curtains all closed drawn around it, while another was in front of the mule, holding the bridle and saying "shoot him, d—n him, shoot him."

The next moment the arm of an inmate of the buggy, concealed behind the curtains, made an appearance, grasping the handle of a horse pistol. The next moment a loud report was heard and the victim between the wheels threw up his arms, staggered and fell to the ground. The whip was quickly applied to the mule and the buggy was passed rapidly from the sight of the horrified spectators.

Soon a crowd gathered about the dead man and the greatest excitement prevailed. The mother of the deceased, who lives nearly a mile from Marietta on the Powder Springs road, was sent for and hastened to the scene of the tragedy. It was a sad spectacle to see the agonizing mother as she stood over the lifeless body of her son.

Down on the Powder Springs road, where the old barrel factory used to be, is the recently occupied home of two women—Nancy Morgan and Mary Edna. It was a house of ill repute and blind tiger whiskey was also kept there. Large numbers of the whereabouts of this congenial locality and it was most liberally patronized, and the nights were made hideous to the neighbors by the carousals there indulged in.

Last night Mitchell Boyles and Charley Sanges repaired to this place, and while both, according to the testimony, were pretty full of whiskey, they began to be very boisterous, Charley Sanges especially. Soon after they got there a large number of others came, among whom were Tom Jackson, Elias Cox, Bud Covington and many others.

The women inside became uneasy on account of the way their visitors were cutting up, nearly all of whom were drinking. Morgan and Sanges, who were ordered Mitchell Boyles and Charley Sanges out of the house. They refused to go and she told Cox to make them get out. In the meantime the other woman, Mary Edna, had taken refuge in a closet and locked it from the inside. Tom Jackson followed her and tried to unlock it from the outside, while Charley Sanges got a stick of wood and was preparing to beat the door down.

Tom Jackson slapped Sanges on the jaw. Boyles took exception to this and the fuss began from it. Cox got them all out of the house and in the street in front of it they got into a general row, using sticks, rocks and whisky bottles, and anything they could get hold of. In the melee a whisky bottle was thrown through a window of a neighbor's house and the inmates narrowly escaped serious injury on account of it.

Finally the procession moved off toward the square, Tolbert Wallace driving the mule and the rest, including Cox, following along in the rear. The quarrel followed them and the quarrel followed them and the quarrel followed them.

From the testimony rocks were rather freely used to give emphasis to what was said. When they got near the railroad crossing on Powder Spring street, Willy Edna, a daughter of the house, who was the deceased, and R. E. Edwards, a relative, met them, and seeing that the deceased was about to fight followed along to prevent it and if possible pacify the boys. Their efforts were unavailing. When the party were crossing the railroad track Cox snapped his pistol at Boyles, but it failed. When they got to the store of Anderson Bros. at the entrance to the square Cox knocked Boyles down with a stick, which seemed to have the effect of adding fuel to the fire.

Shortly after this Cox got into the buggy, and then when they reached the store of Reid & Wiggins Boyles cried for the police and said there was a blind tiger in when the loud report of the pistol was heard as stated. There was some talk about whisky being in the buggy, but no very pointed evidence was developed to this effect.

After driving off Cox drove rapidly into Cherokee street and out that till he got to the residence of Tom Ogles, beyond the branch. He called for Ogles. A man by the name of Masburne ran to the street and Cox exclaimed that he had killed a man up town who had thrown a rock at him, and wanted Ogles to take charge of his mule and buggy while he went back and gave himself up. He held the rock he said had been thrown by the man in his hand while he carried the pistol in his left, and unlocked it to show the empty cartridge for the bullet he had shot. He never gave himself up, but his friend Jackson said that he was at his father's home in the outskirts of town about daylight this morning and still had the pistol in his hand.

Jackson gave himself up and was put in jail this morning. The two women were also arrested and are in custody. Vigorous efforts were made to catch Cox all night last night, and the officers are still doing all they can for this purpose, but so far they have no further clues to his whereabouts than as stated above. He is a man of medium height, sharp Roman nose and unusually piercing eagle-like eyes—just such a man as one would expect to shoot if cornered.

His home is just beyond Kennesaw mountain and he has the reputation of having dealt extensively in the blind tiger business up there.

Coroner M. R. Lyon empaneled last night

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.
WILLIE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

the following jury to inquire into the death of Boyles: Dr. C. T. Nolan, C. M. Melli, Joe Jones, S. Melli, J. F. Lumpkin and W. R. Power, Jr.

They met this morning in the courthouse and until a late hour were engaged in examining witnesses and deliberating on the case. They rendered a verdict to the effect that Cox did the killing and that the offense was murder.

BALL ON THURSDAY.

Officers at Fort McPherson and the Tech's Team.

Thanksgiving Day will show a good game of football in Atlanta.

On that day the officers at Fort McPherson and the Tech's team will meet at Athletic park. Both teams have been hard at work for several days and when the day for the game comes they will line up in good shape and the game will be an interesting one.

The Techs have strengthened their team and are in better condition than ever.

The team will be about the same as last year—the one that won the championship of the state. Part of the team, best full backs outside of the "Big Jam," will be in the same position which he filled as last year.

Dr. Wood, for the last three months, has been the Tech's captain, who will play with the team. He is one of the finest tacklers in the south. Whang players will be found in the south. Whang players will be found in the south. Whang players will be found in the south.

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The Techs have strengthened their team and are in better condition than ever.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

A SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

The Sensational Departure of a Young
Lady from Columbus, O.

QUITE A ROMANTIC SEQUEL IT HAD

Her Parents Objected, but She Was Equal
to the Emergency and Took a
Trip to Atlanta.

In the cozy parlor of a courtland street boarding house a courtship full of romance and sensation was climaxed last evening just as the clock in the courthouse rang out the hour of seven.

As a result there will be a vacant place in the bachelor quarters at Fort McPherson this morning, and the mess hall for the married men will have another addition. When Private Morris Taylor marches out for drill the army boys in his company will gather about, and until the trumpeter sounds "fall in" he will be busy answering questions and receiving congratulations.

"Her name was Miss Annie Pearl Cramer. She came from our old stand in Columbus, O. She came here to Atlanta, boys, just to marry me. You see, boys, her parents said I couldn't have her. But she came anyhow and you see I've got her." These are some of the replies that the young man will be forced to make.

When the wedding occurred last night there were a crowd of the soldiers there to watch him take the vows. They recognized the novelty and the romance of the scene and enjoyed it.

When the Fifth regiment infantry was stationed in Columbus Mr. Taylor met one afternoon the young lady whom he was destined to wed. She was pretty, vivacious and cultured and her happy manner made a serious and indelible impression upon him. The acquaintance ripened into friendship and his assiduous attentions soon changed the friendship into something more earnest.

Finally the soldier laid his affections at her feet and told her his determination to make her his wife. Together they decided to impart this information to her parents. They dreamed of no interference and their happiness shut out all thoughts of parental objection.

Her father was a wealthy merchant and the young people accented him in his office, when they imparted to him the tale of love and asked his consent.

He refused with emphasis. They beseeched but he was inexorable and the more he thought of his daughter's leaving him his wrath rose higher and higher. He gave the unlucky suitor notice that he must never return to his young lady again.

Discouraged, but not despairing, Private Taylor went back to his regiment, where he consoled himself with the thought that he would never see the lady of his choice. Under the circumstances a furious was not the best thing. He went to Columbus for his bride. In fact he thought it was too near her father to venture.

With a determination to "breast the blows of circumstance and grasp at the skirts of happy chance" Miss Taylor made her plans to come to Atlanta. Without the knowledge of her parents she left home Monday last, coming to this city, where she engaged board at 51 Courtland street.

The

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

What of the Convicts?
Marietta, Ga., November 21.—Editor Constitution: The laws of the Georgia convicts will soon expire. What will the state then do with them—already over 2,000 in number and annually increasing? The feeling throughout the state is so strong against releasing them that it will never be done again.

Public sentiment is divided between two plans.

1. Working the roads of the state.
2. Purchasing a tract of land and putting them to work upon it.

The first plan will be attended with so much expense to the state or the counties that I do not believe it will ever be adopted. The second plan is not only feasible, but that it is to purchase a tract of land and put them to work, so that they may be self-supporting and not a burden and expense to the state.

The state purchases one of the larger islands on the coast (St. Catherine for instance, fifteen miles long and from one to three miles wide and make of it a convict plantation.

The advantages of an island over a plantation in the interior are many:
1. The water boundaries absolutely prevent escape, except by the most expert swimmers, few of whom are found among our convicts.
2. The expense of guarding so large a body of convicts would be very much lessened by the fact that the water boundaries making escape hopeless would deter any from making the attempt.

3. The abundance of food that could be cheaply and easily obtained from the water would very much diminish the cost of feeding the convicts.
4. The climate being milder than that of the interior the expense for clothing and clothing the convicts would be less.

5. The islands are peculiarly adapted to the raising of horses and cattle, the mother furnishing them food the whole year round, thus insuring a cheap supply of meat.
6. The labor of the convicts, which would be devoted to raising sea island cotton, early vegetables and watermelons, would be more remunerative than in the interior.

I might mention many other advantages equally as great in favor of the island farm, but those presented seem to me sufficient.

If the state should desire to try the experiment of working both public roads and convict labor there could be a detail made from the plantation of 500 to 1,000 able-bodied men of the remainder without expense to the state or counties.

The decision of this convict question is a momentous one and should be most carefully considered by our legislators before final action is taken.

That Doctors' Bill Discussed.
Editor Constitution—Will you please allow me space in your paper to say a few words relative to Hon. Mr. Foughe's "doctors' bill?"

House bill No. 76, having for its object the regulation of the practice of medicine in the state of Georgia, has come under my observation. I have read it carefully and must say it is an able document and with the addition of a few amendments, it would be a blessing to us all.

But as it stands now it is wholly a one-sided affair.

It is a fact that cannot be doubted that the physicians of this state suffer untold losses at the hands of "quacks" and patent medicine vendors. This is unjust to those men who have spent thousands of dollars and many years of hard study in preparing themselves to render aid to the medical and surgical service to the citizens of the state. Hence I believe the state should make laws to protect the professional physician in the pursuit of his profession and to rule the "quacks" and patent medicine vendors from the state.

I am sorry to say, however, that in the past the state has not treated her physicians—the guardians of the health of her citizens—with the respect and honor which is their due. The reason for this is because the state taxes the physician \$10 a year to practice within her borders, and for what? To save the life and protect the health of her citizens. The state should treat her physicians as she should treat her other professional men laboring within her borders, the ministers of the gospel not excepted. Hence I claim to tax the doctors so heavily is unjust.

Then what is the most "unfriendly cut of all" that while the state continues to heap exorbitant taxation upon the head of the poor physician, she takes pains to make no laws to compel the citizens to pay him for the professional service rendered. Is there any justice in that? I believe with the following amendments to the Foughe bill it would, if passed, prove a blessing to both citizen and physician.

1. Amendment to reduce and regulate the tax a physician should pay in the state, county and city.

2. An amendment to compel physicians to stick to the code of medical ethics and thereby stop a patient-stealing habit which is quite prevalent among some of the doctors in the state, and as a result of which the patient is subjected to needless suffering, neither physician gets any pay for his services. This should be remedied by law.

3. An amendment to compel the payment of the same by the patient or his her legal executors.

The farmer, mechanic, contractor, banker, and even the common laborer, all have laws which will aid them in collecting their dues, but the physician, who goes to relieve the suffering through the cold rain, snow and darkness, exposing himself to all kinds of diseases, he has no law to help him to collect his fees. Show me the justice in that.

4. There should also be an amendment to the bill regulating the price that should be paid to physicians when summoned to attend courts, either as witnesses or to give expert testimony.

As the law stands now physicians are compelled to attend courts when summoned and spend days and weeks away from their patients, undergoing the most rigid examinations, all to prove that Mr. A. is not a quack, Mr. B. with intent to kill, or to help some lawyer and his client, winning a \$10,000 suit, while they (the physicians) get nothing.

The present bill, with amendments covering the above mentioned topics, if passed, would be beneficial to all concerned.

The state is dependent for the health of its citizens upon the physicians, and the physicians are dependent upon the state and its citizens for their support; hence whatever laws are enacted should be so framed as to benefit all alike and not to crush one in order to elevate the other. Very respectfully,
H. R. SUTLER, A. M., M. D.

Some Defects of the Registration Bill.
Editor Constitution—With entire respect to the eminent committee reporting it, the registration bill now before the general assembly is radically defective and will, if enacted by law, aggravate the evils it seeks to cure.

In the first place the entire machinery is partisan. In a democratic country the registry list will be under democratic control; in a populist country, under populist control; in a republican country, republican.

The system proposed is this:
1. The tax collector is to open a "voters' book" and receive therein the names of all who will take a certain oath.

2. The tax collector, the ordinary and the clerk of the superior court are to prepare a sort of "black list" of persons disqualified to vote by reason of non-payment of taxes, crime, idleness or other constitutional disqualification.

3. The grand jury is to nominate, and the judge of the superior court to appoint, three registrars.

4. Ten days before election the "voters' book" and the "black list" are to be laid before the registrars, who are to compare the two, purge out all the black sheep and make up a purified list, which is to be the registry list.

This idea of purgation is, in itself, excellent, but who is to purge the purgators? The tax collector, the ordinary and the clerk will all be of the dominant party in the county. Nine times out of ten the grand jury will be the same in ten the grand jurors are, so will be the three registrars. The machinery therefore is practically a partisan machinery. We want registration to insure fair elections and to insure fair elections, we must have the entire matter of registration in the hands of the least partiality.

Some of the bill is not only partial, but cumbersome. Why have three sets of officials and three sets of books? Let each political party in each county select one man and let these three select a third man, and let these three be the registrars, and enroll no man unless, by tax receipts and otherwise, he shows a clean bill of health.

A second and very grievous objection to this bill is that it does not allow enough time for a proper purgation of the electoral list.

The tax collector is to enroll all comers. He has no discretion. The gentleman, therefore, who has taken a contract to register so many men has full sweep. And so has the gentleman who registers himself in a large variety of names, at so much per name.

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MEETINGS.
A regular convocation of Mount Zion chapter, No. 18, Royal Arch Masons, will be held in Masonic hall, old capital building, at 7 o'clock sharp this (Monday) evening. The master will be conferred and candidates for the same are requested to be present. Companions qualified for initiation invited. Elevator at the bridge entrance.
JULIUS L. BROWN, High Priest.
ZADOCK B. MOON, Secretary.

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Notice to Contractors.

Atlanta, Ga., November 17, 1894.—Sealed proposals for furnishing material and labor, and for the erection of the superstructure of the Manufacture, Machinery, Agricultural, Electric and Forestry Buildings for this company, also to be erected at their office in the city of Atlanta, Ga., until 12 m., on Tuesday, the 18th day of December, 1894, and will be opened in the presence of the bidders. All proposals must be made upon blanks furnished by the architect and addressed to C. A. Collier, president, marked, "Proposals for the superstructure of exposition buildings." A certified check for \$500 must accompany the bid for each separate building and will be forfeited in case the successful bidder fails to enter into a contract with satisfactory bond and time limit for the faithful performance of the work.

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The firm of Curran & Flournoy is this day dissolved by mutual consent, George W. Flournoy retiring and J. C. Curran assuming all the liabilities and collecting all debts due the firm from this date, November 24th, 1894.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah. 5:45 am To Atlanta. 8:45 am	From Atlanta. 5:45 am To Savannah. 8:45 am
From Macon. 11:15 am To Atlanta. 12:15 pm	From Atlanta. 11:15 am To Macon. 12:15 pm
From Marietta. 1:15 pm To Atlanta. 2:15 pm	From Atlanta. 1:15 pm To Marietta. 2:15 pm
From Dalton. 3:15 pm To Atlanta. 4:15 pm	From Atlanta. 3:15 pm To Dalton. 4:15 pm
From Gainesville. 5:15 pm To Atlanta. 6:15 pm	From Atlanta. 5:15 pm To Gainesville. 6:15 pm
From Marietta. 7:15 pm To Atlanta. 8:15 pm	From Atlanta. 7:15 pm To Marietta. 8:15 pm
From Dalton. 9:15 pm To Atlanta. 10:15 pm	From Atlanta. 9:15 pm To Dalton. 10:15 pm
From Gainesville. 11:15 pm To Atlanta. 12:15 am	From Atlanta. 11:15 pm To Gainesville. 12:15 am

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Nashville. 7:00 am To Atlanta. 8:45 am	From Atlanta. 7:00 am To Nashville. 8:45 am
From Memphis. 11:15 am To Atlanta. 12:15 pm	From Atlanta. 11:15 am To Memphis. 12:15 pm
From St. Louis. 3:15 pm To Atlanta. 4:15 pm	From Atlanta. 3:15 pm To St. Louis. 4:15 pm
From Chicago. 5:15 pm To Atlanta. 6:15 pm	From Atlanta. 5:15 pm To Chicago. 6:15 pm
From St. Paul. 7:15 pm To Atlanta. 8:15 pm	From Atlanta. 7:15 pm To St. Paul. 8:15 pm
From Portland. 9:15 pm To Atlanta. 10:15 pm	From Atlanta. 9:15 pm To Portland. 10:15 pm
From Seattle. 11:15 pm To Atlanta. 12:15 am	From Atlanta. 11:15 pm To Seattle. 12:15 am

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Newnan. 7:45 am To Atlanta. 8:45 am	From Atlanta. 7:45 am To Newnan. 8:45 am
From Milledgeville. 11:15 am To Atlanta. 12:15 pm	From Atlanta. 11:15 am To Milledgeville. 12:15 pm
From Macon. 3:15 pm To Atlanta. 4:15 pm	From Atlanta. 3:15 pm To Macon. 4:15 pm
From Savannah. 5:15 pm To Atlanta. 6:15 pm	From Atlanta. 5:15 pm To Savannah. 6:15 pm
From Dalton. 7:15 pm To Atlanta. 8:15 pm	From Atlanta. 7:15 pm To Dalton. 8:15 pm
From Gainesville. 9:15 pm To Atlanta. 10:15 pm	From Atlanta. 9:15 pm To Gainesville. 10:15 pm
From Marietta. 11:15 pm To Atlanta. 12:15 am	From Atlanta. 11:15 pm To Marietta. 12:15 am

FLORIDA RAILROAD.

FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Jacksonville. 7:00 am To Atlanta. 8:45 am	From Atlanta. 7:00 am To Jacksonville. 8:45 am
From Orlando. 11:15 am To Atlanta. 12:15 pm	From Atlanta. 11:15 am To Orlando. 12:15 pm
From Tampa. 3:15 pm To Atlanta. 4:15 pm	From Atlanta. 3:15 pm To Tampa. 4:15 pm
From St. Petersburg. 5:15 pm To Atlanta. 6:15 pm	From Atlanta. 5:15 pm To St. Petersburg. 6:15 pm
From Clearwater. 7:15 pm To Atlanta. 8:15 pm	From Atlanta. 7:15 pm To Clearwater. 8:15 pm
From Dunedin. 9:15 pm To Atlanta. 10:15 pm	From Atlanta. 9:15 pm To Dunedin. 10:15 pm
From Palm Beach. 11:15 pm To Atlanta. 12:15 am	From Atlanta. 11:15 pm To Palm Beach. 12:15 am

SEABOARD AIR-LINE SCHEDULE.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE SCHEDULE.	
ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Washington. 7:00 am To Atlanta. 8:45 am	From Atlanta. 7:00 am To Washington. 8:45 am
From Baltimore. 11:15 am To Atlanta. 12:15 pm	From Atlanta. 11:15 am To Baltimore. 12:15 pm
From Philadelphia. 3:15 pm To Atlanta. 4:15 pm	From Atlanta. 3:15 pm To Philadelphia. 4:15 pm
From New York. 5:15 pm To Atlanta. 6:15 pm	From Atlanta. 5:15 pm To New York. 6:15 pm
From Boston. 7:15 pm To Atlanta. 8:15 pm	From Atlanta. 7:15 pm To Boston. 8:15 pm
From Chicago. 9:15 pm To Atlanta. 10:15 pm	From Atlanta. 9:15 pm To Chicago. 10:15 pm
From St. Louis. 11:15 pm To Atlanta. 12:15 am	From Atlanta. 11:15 pm To St. Louis. 12:15 am

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Ringgold, Ga., November 25.—(Special).—Trox Gaskett of The Ringgold News, was married this afternoon to one of the most beautiful and accomplished of Georgia's fair daughters. They were brides and drove to the residence of bride's uncle, where they were united in marriage, much to the surprise of parents and friends.

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LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga.,
postoffice November 24, 1894. Persons calling
will please say “advertised” and give date.
One cent must be paid on each advertised
letter.

Ladies' List.

A.—Mrs. Captain T. Abbott; Mrs. July
Anson, 716 Whitehall.
B.—Mrs. Celia Backus; Miss Damma
Deavers, colored; Miss Beasie Barnum;
Mrs. Francis Willis; Hannah Beard;
Miss Leah Byrd, 465 Carthage; Miss Lizzie
Bettie Bond, 450 Trinity; Mrs. Mattie Bryant.

C.—Mrs. P. C. Carter, 309 Fraser; Mrs.
Belle Clark; Miss Malale Choker.
D.—Mrs. Sadie C. Denman, 50 Dora; Miss
Reba Donnell; Miss Mollie Duggan.
E.—Miss Mary Jane Ellevs, No. 133; Miss
M. J. Evans, No. 263.

F.—Mrs. Angella Fears, 380 East Hunter;
Mrs. J. T. Finney; Miss Mabel Findley;
50 Holladay; Mandy Freeman, 63 Strong;
Miss Mary Freeman, 265 William;
G.—Miss Lear Gardner, 99 Markum; Miss
Sallie Glass.

H.—Mrs. Fannie Hawkins; Eliza Hollings-
worth; Miss Hannah Harris, 210 Crumley;
Miss Lillian Heath, 76 Jenkins; Mrs. Lucy
Harmon; Mrs. J. W. Heavey; L. A. Jam-
ilton; Mrs. Martha Hester; Miss Annie
Harrin; Miss Matilda Hill, 285 Jones; Miss
P. Herty, 424 Barter.

I.—Mrs. Belle Jones; Mrs. Anna Jenkins;
Mrs. Emma Jones; Miss Lucy Jackson;
Miss Maggie Jones, 39 Haines; Mrs. Susan
Johnson, 322 Auburn; Mrs. Charity John-
son, 19 Chapel.
K.—Mrs. Charles Kuhn; Mrs. S. Kaleski;
Mrs. Margaret E. King.
L.—Miss Julia Lawrence, 27 Formwalt;
Mrs. Redee Laine, 98 Pardoe.

M.—Miss G. E. Moreland; Miss Lula Mon-
day, 98 avenue; Mrs. Mattie Mayhew, 463
Marietta; Mrs. Pet Mackorell; Mrs. Harriet
McNight, 3 Dun's alley; Miss Lucy Mc-
Tigue.

N.—Miss Sidney Nelson, 5 Orange.
P.—Miss Mattie Powers, 68 Railroad; Miss
Mattie Peart, No. 35; Mrs. R. L. Peek;
Miss Susie Pharr, 29 Wheat.
R.—Miss Ross, 3 Washington; Miss Luve-
nia Rappley; Miss Phena Reynolds.

S.—Miss Charlotte Scott; Miss Ella
Smalls, 43 Peachtree; Miss Nora Smith, col-
ored, 351 Peachtree; Miss Mary Stuart, 16
East Coner; Miss Lula Sedgwick, 26 Glenn;
Mrs. T. F. Smith.

W.—Mrs. T. P. Wright; Mrs. Emma
Witt; Miss Anna Williams, 108 Mangum;
Mrs. W. M. Wells.

Gentlemen's List.

A.—Edgar Alexander; Walter Adderhold;
Carson M. Anderson.
B.—Al Block; Cornelius Buckley, 2 C. E.
Broughton, 225 Whitehall; E. L. Buntin;
Professor H. Berman, 81 1/2 Marietta; John
Bernet, 25 Wheat; M. Brown, 49 Butler;
Thomas Brannon, box 35; William Bunker;
W. S. Botsford; W. L. Bowden, 5 Pryor;
Will Brooks, 43 Smith.

C.—Aaron Cann, Poplar street; Alfred
Cochran; Ed Cox, colored; Frank Colyer;
J. G. Curry, colored, 85 Peachtree; Nelson
Calloway; Robert M. Clark, 188 Hoboyton.
D.—Ed Davis; Stephen Davenport, No.
124.

E.—E. E. Emper, 89 Norton street.
F.—Sidney L. Fuller; Tonia Fain, 229
Wheat; C. M. Farmer, 6 Broad.
G.—J. E. Goodwin; Professor J. S.
Gimes; L. Gerstle & Co.; H. A. George;
Tom Grim, 33 Peachtree.

H.—W. B. Hobbs; W. T. Hill; Will Har-
ris, West End; T. J. Horton; Robert Hol-
man, 71 Second street; Richard Huff; S. H.
Heiges; N. E. Hubans; L. M. Hansen; J. B.
Hogue; J. Harlow; Harry Hutton; Pro-
fessor C. L. Horrick; Charles Hollie.
I.—B. J. Johnson, 30 Dora; Fay Johnson;
H. J. Johnson; Jake Jones.

K.—W. W. Knapp; Sebe Klutz; M. L.
Kellogg; E. C. H. Kins.
L.—R. T. Lovitt; W. B. Lawrence.
M.—A. J. Morris; Albert B. Mobley; M.
L. Moore, 26 West Mitchell; Spencer
Moore; W. B. Morris & Co.; Walter Mac-
kenzie, Atlanta cotton mills.

N.—Edmund Newton, 41 Fryor; David
Nelson, Rosebank Greenhouses; A. W. New-
berry.
O.—W. L. Peterman; W. T. Palmer, 102 1/2
Decatur, 2; James Patton, Edgewood avenue;
Dr. H. S. Persons, care Turner Bros.; Fred
Prid, 60 North Broad; Marion Pharris;
Charles S. Phillips.

R.—Anson Rossell, 86 Hall; A. M. Robin-
son, 22 Pryor; F. H. Rodgers; Dr. F. S.
Fauland; J. D. Robinson; Ira Reed; Webb
Revis.

S.—Rev. John Smith; George Smith,
Hubert street; Charles Smith, agent Nep-
ton Mill Company; B. J. Sanford; Charley
Silton; E. G. Stone; J. R. Southgate.
T.—Allison Thompson, 30 Whitehall; Rev.
A. A. Tilley; Houston; James Tyler,
bookbinder; Will Turner, 121 Armour.
W.—Ah. Wik, Jackson; Mr. Williams,
cracker baker; Caro. Williams, 174 Ger-
street; H. West, 68 Richmond; Dr. H. H.
Ware; Johnny Whitlock, 2 Ivy; G. H. War-
ren; Sciger; James H. Williamson; Dr.
Norman Webb, Fulton street; S. Wetcedor;
W. W. Welch.

Y.—W. E. Young.

Miscellaneous.
Atlanta Stricture Cure Company; Price &
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Polley & Williams; Gospel Publishing Com-
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lumbus, 7:45 p. m. Leave Atlanta, 5:35 a.
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Atlanta and West Point railroad.

ATLANTA, GA., November 24, 1894.—To
Whom It May Concern: Having disposed
of my interest in the Parrie Company, of
the city of Atlanta, I have this day severed
my connection with same. The company
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management as heretofore. Very respect-
fully,
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Many Attractive Routes of Travel Of-
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With many people, where to go for an out-
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the Southern railway is most extensive and
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“Life in Dixie During the War.”
This is the title of a book which, though
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more graphic portrayal of home life in
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Real dates and the real names of persons
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Orders will also be promptly filled by ad-
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Superior, guaranteed a pure Havana cigar,
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These Kerseys and Beavers,
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Add a couple of dollars and
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GUARDIAN SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order granted
by the court of ordinary of Washington
county, in case of the legal heirs
of sale, at the courthouse in Atlanta, Ga.,
on Tuesday, December 4, 1894, for the pur-
pose of distribution, the following realty
belonging to Glenn, Robert, Edgar, John,
Mary and William Hugh Lawson, minors;
Emma L. Tyson and R. S. Lawson, heirs
of age; to-wit: That tract of land lying
in the city of Atlanta in land lot seventy-
nine (79) of the fourteenth (14th) district,
of said lot, constituting the southern part
of lots fifteen by sixteen (15x16), of the
Mayer property, and bounded on the south
by lot fourteen (14) of said Mayer subdivi-
sion.

CHARLES M. TYSON,
Guardian of Glenn, Edgar, Robert, John,
Mary and William Hugh Lawson, Emma
L. Tyson and Agent R. S. Lawson, heirs
of age.

nov. 12, 19, 26, dec 3

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30 pound sack Pet Flour . . . 1.00
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50 pound can best Leaf Lard per pound . . . 25
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25 pounds Granulated Sugar1.00
16 pounds Head Rice1.00
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20 pounds New Buckwheat, dark . . . 1.00
Genuine Maple Syrup, per gallon . . . 1.25
New crop New Orleans Syrup, per gal90
3 pounds Best Mocha and Java Coffee . . . 20
Levering Coffee, per pound20
Green and Black Tea, per pound1.00
5 cans Eagle Milk1.00
5 cans Fresh Salmon Steak1.00
1 pound can Royal Baking Powder . . . 45
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Potted Ham and Tongue, per dozen . . . 1.50
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